

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

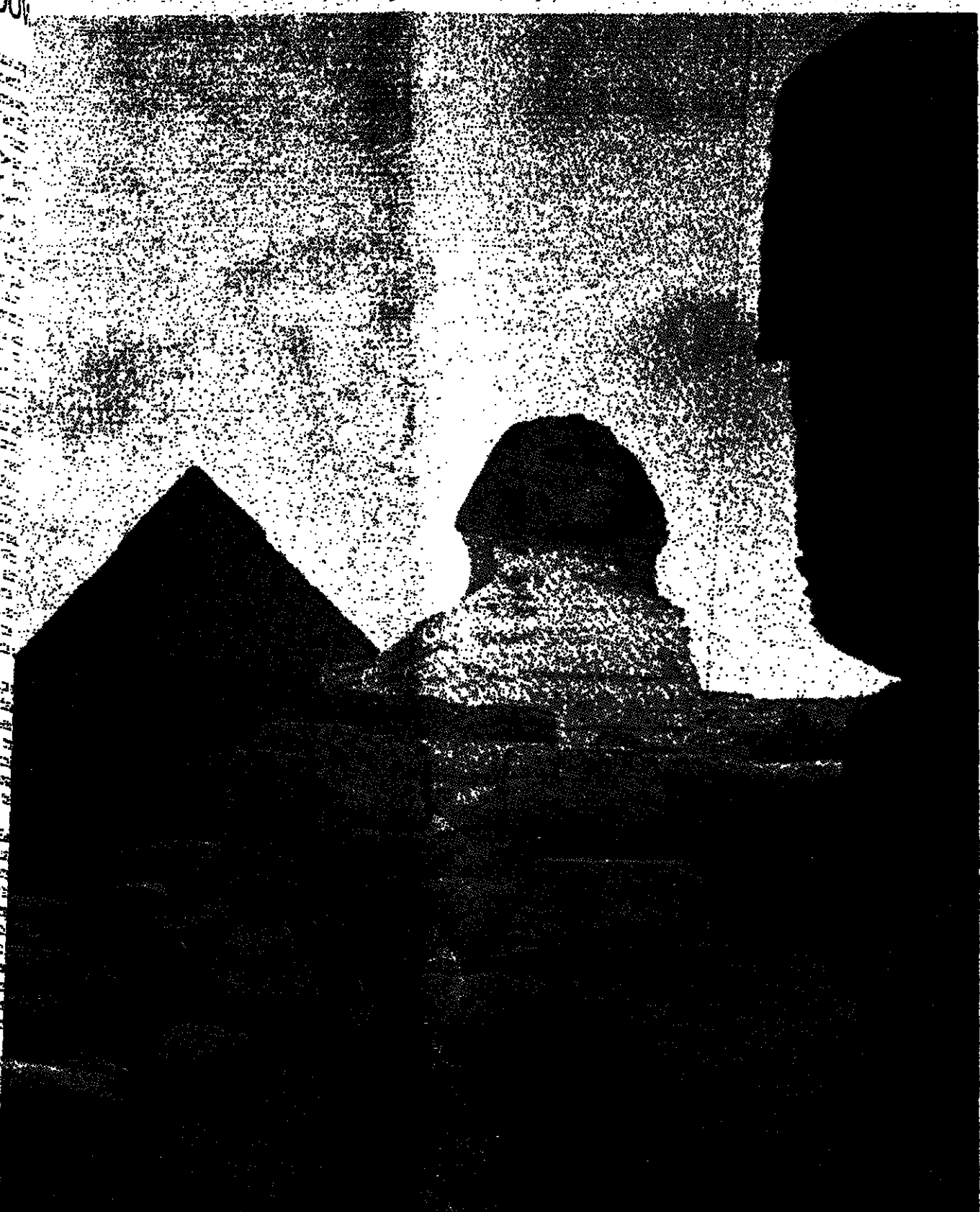
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Pyramid and Sphinx outside Cairo
By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer
Shadows in the desert—reaching for immortality
Past and present merge in Egypt: Page 5

Oil tariff called key to 1985 cut in price

By John Dillin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta
World oil prices could be driven down to about \$7.70 a barrel by 1985 from the current price of \$10.50 if President Ford's energy package is passed by Congress.
Frank G. Zarb, chief of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA), says Mr. Ford's energy measures could hammer down foreign oil prices to that level by reducing U.S. demand.
"We went to sleep in the 1960s, says Mr. Zarb, and allowed the U.S. to become overly dependent on unreliable foreign supplies.
"If we had put these programs proposed by President Ford into effect 10 years ago, the price of oil today would be \$6 to \$7 a barrel..." Mr. Zarb told this newspaper.

Officials gathered
The energy chief was one of a galaxy of presidential advisers and Cabinet officers here this week for the White House conference on domestic and economic affairs.

The Atlanta meeting, the first of a series to be held this year, was convened to bring public attention to the President's 1975 proposals to Congress, with special emphasis focused on the areas of housing, welfare, energy, and the economy.

Gasoline prices would climb 13 to 15 cents a gallon under the Ford program, Mr. Zarb said; but increases for home-heating oil will probably be no more than 7 to 8 cents a gallon.

Repeatedly, administration officials emphasized to the 750 delegates at the conference here their position that there is no way of avoiding the tough decisions needed to correct problems in the U.S. economy.

Some housing optimism
About the most optimistic note came from James T. Lynn, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. Mr. Lynn said federal projections show housing starts, down drastically, should double to a rate of about 1.7 million units a year by November or December. The industry should hit 2 million starts in 1976, it was estimated.

Otherwise, the President's advisers gnawed a lot of bullets.
L. William Seidman, assistant to the President for economic affairs, sees unemployment hovering around 8 percent for the next two years.

Inflation in 1975 will continue at the rate of about 9 percent, he says, including 2 percent caused by higher oil taxes.

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U.S. economy at crucial point

Jobs outlook bleak for 1975 and beyond, but President's report hints of an upturn

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The United States is a nation at the crossroads. Pending economic and energy decisions will affect the future of almost all Americans.

This is the picture that emerges from the stream of special messages sent by President Ford to Congress, culminating in his Tuesday report on the state of the U.S. economy.

"How," asks Alan Greenspan,

chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers (CEA), "do we maintain a balance between the [current] economic decline, which has not yet halted, and turning [the economy] around, without rekindling inflation?"

He warns of the "dangers of re-igniting inflationary pressures," if too much stimulation is applied to the economy, in the hope of quickly reducing unemployment.

1975 outlook

White House forecasts, prepared by the CEA, say the jobless rate will average 8.1 percent in 1975, the consumer price index will rise by 11.3 percent, and the gross national product (GNP), or output of goods and services, will drop by 3.3 percent.

If these projections are accurate, the U.S. economy will experience a worse year in all three categories — inflation, recession, and unemployment — than it did in 1974.

The CEA forecast, said Mr. Greenspan, calls for "considerable weakness" in the economy during the next few months, then a stabilization — or bottoming out of the recession — and "recovery beginning in the last half of the year and carrying on into 1976."

Tough odds

Even so, the unemployment rate is expected to drop only slightly next year, to an average of 7.9 percent. In 1977 jobless rolls may stand at 7.5 percent of the work force, according to the CEA.

President Ford, in a recent television interview with NBC News, said unemployment over 7 percent "in early 1976," coupled with double-digit inflation, would make "pretty tough odds" against his being a candidate for president in 1976.

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Economics shake Ford candidacy

Recession may mean 'no win' situation

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The grim economic picture presented by President Ford has brought about a whole new political ball game in the United States:

● Impetus is given to talk here among Ford associates that the President, despite his previous statements, may not run in 1976.

Mr. Ford is aware that the near 8 percent unemployment and inflation rate he predicts for next year could well mean that he may be heading toward a "no win" proposition. Under no circumstances, his friends here say, will the President enter the contest if "the odds are that great against him."

On Tuesday, President Ford, campaigning in the South for his economic proposals, said he thinks the nation's economic health would be improved sufficiently in 1976 to permit him to run for election for a full term, according to a wire service report.

● The Democrats see in "bad times" a climate in which the traditional appeal of their party — to the poor and the unemployed — could very well carry the ticket to the White House next year.

Even while Sen. Henry M. Jackson is formally throwing his hat into the ring (he actually has been in the race for months), the prospects grow for an extremely crowded field in the 26 presidential primaries that begin in New Hampshire next winter.

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Heath falls: who will replace him?

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Edward Heath has been defeated the election for the Conservative Party leadership in Britain — by a woman.

The woman is Margaret Thatcher, member of Mr. Heath's last Conservative Cabinet and now her party's chief speaker on economic affairs in Parliament. She ran ahead of Mr. Heath in Tuesday's first ballot for the conservative leadership, but her lead was not big enough under party rules for her to get the job. It was big enough to get Mr. Heath to withdraw from the race, however.

Mr. Heath announced after the first ballot that he would not allow his

Mrs. Thatcher defeats Conservative Party chief; Whitelaw awaits second ballot

name to go forward for the second ballot Feb. 11. By then other candidates may have moved into the race and party pressure may well be put on Mrs. Thatcher to follow Mr. Heath's example and withdraw in favor of a compromise candidate commanding broad party support and thought capable of binding up the party's wounds.

Toughness questioned

The alternative with the broadest support seems to be William Whitelaw, now chairman of the Conservative Party, who won general applause

when he was Mr. Heath's Minister for Northern Ireland in the last Conservative Cabinet.

Mr. Whitelaw is a landowner from near the Scottish border. He has a reputation for decency and understanding other people's point of view. But British political commentators have repeatedly asked whether he has the toughness for the political battles that a prospective Prime Minister almost inevitably has to face.

Another possible second-ballot candidate is James Prior, also a member of Mr. Heath's last Cabinet, and back in the 1960s Mr. Heath's parliamentary private secretary. Both he and Mr. Whitelaw would not let their names go forward on the first ballot out of loyalty to Mr. Heath.

In the first ballot, Mrs. Thatcher unexpectedly led Mr. Heath by 130 to 116. To have automatically succeeded him in the leadership without a runoff, she needed a total of 139 votes and at the same time to be 42 votes ahead of him. (In the first ballot, 16 votes went to a third candidate, Hugh Fraser, husband of Lady Antonia Fraser, noted biographer of Cromwell, Mary Queen of Scots, and James I.)

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Dispute flares over jobs held by illegal aliens in U.S.

By Lucia Mount
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
U.S. determination to crack down on the nation's illegal alien problem is facing a stiff new test on Capitol Hill.

Illegal aliens now hold 2 million to 3 million jobs, many of them eagerly sought by America's own unemployed. While illegal aliens are always subject to arrest by immigration officials who may find them, it is no crime for an employer to knowingly hire them in the first place.

A bill sponsored by Rep. Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D) of New Jersey and Rep. Joshua Ellberg (D) of Pennsylvania would make it a crime, imposing various degrees of penalties on employers who knowingly employ illegal aliens.

The same bill has twice passed the House by overwhelming majorities in recent years, but on the Senate side it has never emerged from Sen. James O. Eastland (D) of Mississippi's immigration and naturalization subcommittee.

Some high-paying jobs

One Capitol Hill source following the progress of the legislation describes the Mississippi Senator as "loudly silent" on the subject of illegal aliens. A Senate source has said that when there is "sufficient

Patricia Hearst faces choices; her father's paper shifts image

By Frederic A. Morris
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

One year after the kidnapping of newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst, the family and friends of the young woman who said she voluntarily joined her "Symbionese Liberation Army" (SLA) captors still are waiting here for her to make another choice:

— To continue in a path of flight and resistance, risking the kind of confrontation with police that brought death to six SLA members in a Los Angeles shoot-out last May 17.

— Or to follow in the path of Jane Alpert, the young fugitive who was sentenced to 27 months in prison last month, having surfaced after jumping bail nearly five years ago and

going underground while facing charges of helping bomb New York buildings in a 1968 antiwar protest.

The choice was underlined on the eve of the Feb. 4 anniversary when the FBI here confirmed its agents in Los Angeles were checking out the story of a man who said "Patty" Hearst was one of three women who briefly kidnapped him at gunpoint in Los Angeles last Friday. It was but the latest of "sightings", reported since May in places like Berkeley, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Detroit, and Guatemala.

When tips increase

The FBI later announced it was calling off the investigation of the Los Angeles "kidnapping" for lack of evidence.

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NOISE

How to muffle it—1

By Monty Hoyt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
From the whine of jet aircraft to the hubbub of blenders, disposals, and lawn mowers, noise pervades modern life. Can we muffle it? Can we bring sound levels in our environment down to safe and agreeable levels while maintaining the effectiveness of the industrial system that produces them?

According to noise experts, this is one of the most demanding — and insistent — environmental challenges facing citizens in the United States today. And, as reported in this series, the answer is a qualified "yes." There are hopeful trends, both legal and technical, which have begun to push the noise level down. But environmental din is so pervasive, it will take a major, sustained effort to quiet it.

Rising tide of sound

Some experts estimate urban noise levels have been increasing at the rate of one decibel a year for the past 30 years, to create a "rising tide of unwanted sound." Other authorities say that a noise plateau has been reached in the last five years and the onslaught is receding. Whichever is right, noise in the United States is a major national problem.

It is estimated that 20-million Americans have measurable, noise-

Damping the invisible pollution bombarding our ears



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

Noise fighter—keeping the sounds to himself

related hearing losses today. Furthermore, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that 16-million people are subjected to aircraft noise levels ranging from moderate to very severe. Recently the EPA reported that 75-million people are exposed to day/night sound levels

in excess of the 60 decibels a typical air conditioner produces (a 24-hour average with added weight given to night noise) and 800,000 people are exposed to greater than 80 decibels around the clock (about the level of a busy street).

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Mideast specialists skeptical of price floor Oilmen rap Kissinger's plan

By Joseph Fitchett
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon
Oil specialists in the Middle East are skeptical about the prospects for Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's long-term plan for a system of floor prices for imported oil.

The plan, outlined by Dr. Kissinger in a speech to the National Press Club in Washington, calls for preventing a sudden drop in imported oil prices while stimulating investment in alternate forms of energy.

Arab oilmen believe they can maintain their prices, despite Dr. Kissinger's prediction that time is working against the producers.

The oilmen doubt that alternate energy supplies can be commercialized at prices significantly undercutting the current oil cost of around \$11 per barrel.

Cooperation questioned

They also doubt that Europe and Japan, the main customers for Arab oil, will ally themselves with an American position which relies on unproven alternate resources.

Dr. Kissinger's proposals are to be submitted to the newly formed International Energy Agency (IEA) which meets in Paris Feb. 5. Theoretically these proposals pose no direct threat to the oil-producing countries so long as the latter remain united and maintain a common price front, analysts say.

But in practice they will be viewed as a challenge to the producers — a challenge Europe and Japan may wish to avoid joining, it is felt — because the proposals rest on the assumption that current oil prices are both unfair and unrealistic.

The oil producers maintain that their prices reflect their needs, in an inflationary market, for the industrial goods and services they must import to develop their economies.

Saving discounted

"The recent drop in demand was achieved by cutting back waste and marginal consumption — a onetime saving," one oil consultant points out. A further reduction in demand was unlikely unless the consuming countries were ready to jeopardize their own economies and development, he said.

While admitting that some countries like Algeria will be spending as much as they earn by 1977, thereby opening the temptation to infighting among the producers for national profits, specialists here point out that the oil-producing bloc as a whole will retain a powerful overall leverage.

In addition, booming prosperity in

oil countries will lead to increased imports from industrial countries, generating renewed demand there for oil for manufacturing.

Other Western sources here also doubt that the target price, reported from the Kissinger entourage as \$7 to \$9 per barrel, would be high enough to stimulate American investment in new forms of energy.

"Dr. Kissinger has been pursuing two implicitly contradictory policies — lowering oil prices in the short run and protecting American energy industries later," one influential consultant here said.

At the recent ministerial meeting in Algiers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC),

Washington's determination to end American dependence on foreign oil imports was singled out as an overriding American political objective.

Other political goals of the Kissinger plan, as seen here, are: another move in the war of nerves between consumers and producers, and further reassurance to the American public that the administration is taking a tough line on oil.

The expectation here is, however, that consuming nations will prove to be more enthusiastic for points in the Kissinger plan, which sound nearer to the OPEC outline for the producer-consumer conference scheduled for later this year.

U.S. business makes news—in Soviet press

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

Stranger political bedfellows than American businessmen and Soviet Communists are hard to imagine. But that, ironically, is what one finds in the Soviet press following the recent trade-emigration furor between Moscow and Washington.

In the political cartoons fat capitalists and monopolists may still leer in the abstract, but in the news columns of Pravda and Izvestia the big names in American business — like Occidental Petroleum Corporation's Armand Hammer and General Motors president Elliot Estes — are the staunchest defenders of the Soviet position on trade.

Opposition stressed

Moscow's newspapers continue to cite American businessmen's opposition to the congressional price of liberalizing Soviet (Jewish) emigration for expanded Soviet-American trade — and by implication businessmen's approval of Soviet rejection of these terms.

The Soviet Union froze the trade agreement with the United States two weeks ago in response to the congressional conditions.

The Soviet press exhibits no more embarrassment than do the businessmen over this alliance between Communists and the "class exploiters" they are committed to overthrow.

The press does defer to the working class by quoting occasionally from labor sources like "the influential trade union magazine Butcher Work-

man" in support of Soviet-American trade. But they do not mention the argument of such labor leaders as AFL-CIO head George Meany that increased trade and American investment abroad would take jobs away from American workers.

Instead, the Soviet press contends that increased trade with the Soviet Union would boost the faltering U.S. economy and provide more jobs for the 6.5 million unemployed Americans. And their authorities on this and the other virtues of nondiscriminatory trade are the capitalists themselves.

Meeting reported

Thus, on Tuesday Pravda approvingly reported that Mr. Hammer met with the chairman of the Moscow City Council to discuss international "scientific-technical links" and the new international trade center Mr. Hammer will participate in building. Mr. Hammer has frequently made clear his view that the United States should grant the Soviet Union equal nondiscriminatory trade.

Mr. Hammer's reportage came on the heels of a Tass account of the regret of visiting American businessman Harold Scott that efforts to put "American-Soviet trade relations on a firm, nondiscriminatory basis suffered a failure owing to the U.S. Congress's decision." Mr. Scott is president of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council, Inc. Soviet reporting of Mr. Scott's visit emphasized that President Ford "with a quite tangible backing of U.S. business circles intends to secure a revision of the Trade Act."



Indians, Alexian Brothers work out a plan for estate
Menominee received property that was to be offered to them by religious order.

Menominee siege ends in irony Estate already planned for Indian use but community frictions are aggravated

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Gresham, Wis.

An irony of the 34-day siege of the isolated north woods religious estate here is that the Indians who seized it could have had the property anyway.

The reason: the Alexian Brothers who own it, were not using the estate. They had planned to sell the property for use as an Indian alcohol treatment facility.

In fact, the occupation by the self-proclaimed Menominee Warriors Society thwarted that plan because the approximately 60 Indians who forced their way in and demanded the deed were apparently unaware of the plan.

The siege, which began New Year's Day, ended Monday night when 39 Indians surrendered to the Wisconsin National Guard and were evacuated peacefully. The surrender followed 33 days of negotiations between the owners and an ad hoc committee of Indians.

The decision came after the Alexian Brothers agreed to sell their 262-acre property to the Indians for \$1 and "fair consideration." Under the terms of their surrender, the Indians will take title to the estate sometime after Feb. 22.

The outcome of the siege will leave the Indians with their 250,000-acre reservation land (which was earlier

scheduled to return to reservation status on Feb. 22 by act of Congress) and the 262-acre future medical facility.

But it also has served to aggravate hostility toward the Indians in the nearby Shawano community, described by observers as an "armed camp" and "full of hostility."

The evacuation brought to an end the latest episode in an ongoing drive for equal rights by Indian militants that began in the early 1970s.

In Wisconsin, militant Menominee "warriors" occupied the estate in order to dramatize the financial and social plight of their tribe, demand new medical facilities, and set straight the wrongs they feel American Indians have suffered at the hands of the white majority.

The militant stand has brought to the surface a deep split within the tribe itself over the use of force, but it also has brought to the surface a long-standing feeling against them in this mostly all-white, German town of Shawano (population 6,800), located between the estate and the Indian reservation.

Shots fired

Throughout the siege, angry local residents rode snowmobiles through the National Guard lines surrounding the estate and fired their deer rifles at the Indians camped inside. There were several reported instances of

gunfire, but only one demonstrator, a white resident, was wounded.

Last weekend, at the height of the siege, 825 national guardsmen, led by a retired Marine Corps colonel, surrounded the property. In spite of intense pressure from community officials, the guard never fired a shot.

Col. Hugh Simonson, task force director of the National Guard, said "We did what we thought was humane. We did not want this to lead to bloodshed. . . . The whole thing is worth one life."

The Menominee Indians are a first American Indian tribe to voluntarily give up its reservation status and dissolve its 250,000-acre reservation. The so-called "termination" came in 1961, conceived by the federal government on an experiment to bring Indians into the mainstream American life. But the Indians failed to support themselves financially.

Barbed-wire collectors have found 622 varieties

By the Associated Press

Long Beach, Calif.
"You can tell a member of the association because his pants are torn," says Jack Thompson, who has 401 types of barbed wire in his collection.

A member of the California Barbed-Wire Collectors Association, Mr. Thompson says in pursuit of barbs: "I have crawled under or through more barbed-wire fences than you'd see believe."

Mr. Thompson says there are 62 known types: "barbed wire with one strand, two strands, and three strands; and with strands parallel and twisted. There are S-shaped barbs, L-shaped barbs, and every other-shaped barbs; some like spur or V-shaped, short or long, and flat wire like ribbons with sharp points or 'it'."

The thorny see-through fence represents a great invention, says Mr. Thompson. In the mid-1800s farmers needed something more effective than conventional fences to keep their cows at home.

In 1868, says Mr. Thompson, "The 'barbed-wire rush' began. Farmers were yelling for barbed wire. Prices ran sky high. Every inventor who could figure out some new way to barb a wire — and to get it patented — he made a fortune."

Guerrilla violence threatens Venezuela

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Caracas, Venezuela
After five years of relative freedom from terrorism, Venezuela is faced with the threat of renewed guerrilla violence.

It is too early to tell if the threat is serious, but the recent escape of 23 political prisoners from the San Carlos Barracks here has fueled speculation that leftist extremists may soon be active again.

Those who escaped were all involved in the guerrilla movements of the 1960s, and one of them, Carlos Betancourt, was a leader in the guerrilla effort.

Moreover, there is widespread speculation here that Douglas Bravo, perhaps the outstanding guerrilla figure of the 1960s, is again in the country, having slipped into Venezuela with a passport from the Dutch Caribbean island of Curacao.

So far, the speculation has far exceeded any evidence of guerrilla

activity. But there have been several unexplained bombings in recent weeks and many Venezuelans believe the guerrillas are responsible.

The government of President Carlos Andres Perez has said little. But it is known that there is deep concern among top officials that the guerrillas, including those who escaped, may be planning a new wave of terrorism.

Venezuela has been free of such activity for five years — with both urban and rural terrorism having fallen off about the time that Rafael Caldera became president in 1969.

For much of the 1960s, however, terrorism, linked with the government of Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro, kept the governments of Romulo Betancourt and Raul Leoni on edge.

Guerrillas hit hard

Ironically, it was President Perez, as Minister of the Interior in the 1960s, who was charged with fighting the guerrillas. In massive Army and police raids, which he organized, the guerrillas were dealt serious blows. But the cost was heavy and clearly delayed social and economic development.

That development now is a key element of the Perez government program, and officials are worried that a renewal of guerrilla violence could prove a disastrous blow to the government's efforts.

At the same time, President Perez now has established ties with the government of Prime Minister Castro — and Venezuela is launched on a program of friendship with Cuba. It is too early to tell just what a resurgence of guerrilla activity would do to this program.

Perez argument

President Perez argues that Cuba is no longer exporting its revolutionary objectives as it did in the 1960s — a situation that assisted Venezuela's guerrilla movement. If the guerrillas do again become active here, it is certain that both government officials and others will be closely watching for any signs of Cuban influence in the activity.

Meanwhile, far-left elements in Venezuela claim that the Perez government is behind the speculation in order to embark on an indiscriminate program of repression against opposition from leftist extremist quarters.



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Poverty amidst luxury: a spur to guerrillas?

Common Cause's reformers take aim at bureaucracy

Executive branch
'needs attention'

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Common Cause, America's largest public-interest lobby, has a new cause: reforming the federal bureaucracy.

Flushed with what it considers the success of its five-year campaign to reform Congress, the 326,000-member group is turning its sights to the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue.

"The whole executive branch is seriously in need of attention," asserts John W. Gardner, the former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), who chairs Common Cause.

Openness sought

His organization will press for some of the same internal reforms sought for Congress, such as open-door meetings and personal financial disclosure. But others go farther. They would:

- Require federal officials to log their contacts with nongovernment persons and groups, to combat improper outside influence.

- Force officials to divest themselves of financial holdings which might pose conflicts of interest.

- Close the "revolving door" arrangement through which many departing federal officials shift to top jobs in the private industries they previously regulated.

Common Cause is drawing a bead on 10 executive agencies. Three get first priority: the Federal Energy Administration, the newly established Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management.



UPI photo

Gardner: new target

Common Cause will tackle the bureaucracy by pushing for congressional legislation, seeking presidential executive orders, and petitioning for reforms directly through individual agencies' own rule-making procedures.

How long is the campaign expected to take? "Years," Mr. Gardner concedes.

Associates deny that the new thrust means Congress no longer needs reforming.

"A lot of momentum has been built up in Congress for many of the reforms we once had to push by ourselves," one official explains. He says the change represents only "an expansion of our agenda."

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'Action' may lose 3 programs for elderly

Trio of programs may be transferred from volunteer unit by a Brademas amendment

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Three major volunteer programs for the elderly may be moved out from under the wing of Action, the official United States agency for volunteers, this newspaper has learned. The programs, RSVP, Foster Grandparents, and Senior Companions, are cornerstones of the agency, contributing approximately half of Action's domestic budget.

During House hearings, which ended Tuesday, on the extension of the Elderly Americans Act, Michael P. Balzano, director of Action, was questioned sharply about the effectiveness of his agency in representing the best interest of the elderly in the three programs.

The questioning came from Rep. John Brademas (D) of Indiana, chairman of the House subcommittee with jurisdiction over programs for the elderly.

Amendment hinted

According to one source, Mr. Brademas will suggest amending the Older Americans Act to transfer the three programs to Administration on the Aging, under the department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Several experts on aging testifying at the hearings had recommended that move. Mr. Brademas's office said that he was unable to be reached to comment.

The issue came to a head at the hearings when Mr. Brademas asked Mr. Balzano how many Action employees were working full time on the three programs dealing with older Americans and at first was told between 400 and 450.

"My information is many times less than 400," contradicted Mr. Brademas. "You're telling me everybody cares about the old folks at Action," he said, and repeated his request for the number of persons working full time on RSVP, Senior Companions, and Foster Grandparents programs.

Figures tallied

"Sixteen," Mr. Balzano finally said, explaining that there was a total of 71 employees working in the domestic operation of Action at headquarters, and 321 in the field or a total of 392. (A check by this newspaper with other

Action figures indicated 71 at headquarters, 321 in the field, or a total of 392.)

Mr. Balzano then said, in relation to the figures he gave, that the 16 employees working full time on programs for the elderly were all at headquarters, that "there are no full-time employees working on programs for older Americans in the field."

"That's quite startling, isn't it?" Mr. Brademas observed.

Sharp contrast

As Mr. Brademas indicated, if the approximate figure of 400 employees is used, it means that only 4 percent of the Action employees are working on programs for the elderly, a sharp contrast to the fact that 80 percent of the agency's volunteers are in programs for the elderly: 117,000 in RSVP, 12,678 in Foster Grandparents, and 790 in Senior Companions.

Just as important is a budget comparison: Action has a \$100-million budget for fiscal 1975 for domestic operations (the Peace Corps \$77 million is a separate budget). Of that \$100 million, \$46.8 million or nearly half is allocated for the three older Americans programs: nearly \$16 million for RSVP, \$28 million for Foster Grandparents, and \$2.5 million for Senior Companions.

"As soon as one block of the castle falls, the whole castle falls," said one source in discussing Action's reasons for wanting to hold on to the trio of older Americans programs. If Action lost these programs, he speculates there might be a government move to return its others to their original agencies: "Ace and Score, involving retired executives, to the Small Business Administration, VISTA to the Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Peace Corps to the State Department."

UN to seize copper ore, uranium from Namibia

By Reuter

Geneva
A UN body plans to seize any copper ore or uranium shipped from Namibia (South-West Africa) without UN authority, a senior UN official said here.

Seán MacBride, UN commissioner for Namibia, told a news conference his office was authorized to take the action by a UN General Assembly decision in December.

Sunday-morning hockey on embassy row In Peking it's Russia vs. Rest of World

By John Burns
© 1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

Peking
Who is the top player in the Canada-Russia series? When hockey enthusiasts gather in Peking, the name on everybody's lips is not Bobby Hull or Valery Kharlamov but a part-time goalie from Chelsea, Quebec, named Karl Duchesne.

Karl Who? Karl Duchesne — the hero, the absolute star of the other Canada-Russia series, the one that is played out every Sunday morning at 10 between teams from the Canadian and Soviet embassies in China. Without Duchesne, the series would — well, it would want for class.

This does not mean a group of short-breathed diplomats and journalists in Peking can retrieve the honor that Canada's other hockey stars, the ones from the World Hockey Association, lost to the Russians in Moscow last September.

Margin of defeat

Even the goal-tending heroes of Karl Duchesne have served only to diminish the margin of defeat in the current string of games won by Vladimir Korolev and his red-shirted Soviet Embassy squad.

It was Mr. Korolev who started it all. A few weeks after Team Canada

won its 1972 series against the Soviet Union, he was on the phone to the Canadian Embassy proposing a sort of poor man's replay of the series in Peking.

Unable to round up a complete squad on their own, the Canadians scouted around for such other hockey talent as there was. The result was a motley crew of Canadians, Norwegians, Swedes, Finns, and Italians who styled themselves as the Rest of the World.

All the games are played on a homemade rink behind the Soviet Embassy, with its sprawling grounds bounded by a moat and a high wall — actually the site of the old Russian Orthodox mission. The season begins in January and lasts until the ice melts sometime in February.

Sunday-morning action

Promptly at 9:30 every Sunday morning a large contingent of Soviet Embassy personnel — diplomats, wives, and children — take up station by the rink to watch the game, and to act as hosts for the supporters brought along by the Rest of the World.

The Soviets always have one of their top men on hand to greet the visiting diplomatic poobahs, who frequently include John Small, the

Canadian Ambassador, and George Bush, the former Texas congressman who heads the U.S. Liaison Office.

Sometimes the proceedings are overseen by the Soviet Ambassador himself, Vasily Tolstikov. A short, stocky, pink-cheeked man who rose to prominence as the iron-fisted party boss of Leningrad, he circulates like a laird of the manor — grandly.

It hardly matters that the organizer of the games and Soviet team captain, Mr. Korolev, has a reputation as an agent of the KGB. It is a suspicion that fixes on just about every Russian diplomat at some juncture. And whatever else Mr. Korolev may be, besides being listed as the Embassy's No. 2 commercial man, he does control the only hockey game in town.

Elvis and the Beatles

Furthermore, he may be the only Russian diplomat, anywhere, who entertains visitors by imbing Elvis Presley and the Beatles in with the Russian balladeers whose mournful tunes pour from the rinkside loudspeakers.

As envisaged by the Rest of the World, the games were to be friendly, knock-about encounters that made due allowance for the fact that most of them were not very good skaters and that few of them had pads, helmets, or other protective gear.

The illusion shattered early. From the start, Mr. Korolev and his men were as congenial as could be — off the ice. But once the puck was in play they set about winning as though the order had come down from Leonid Brezhnev himself.

Not all the toughness is on the Russians' side, however. One Canadian, a 225-pound six-footer who learned to skate in Peking, is employed quite shamelessly as a spoiler, lumbering around the rink like a Mack truck, colliding with the red shirts and generally getting in the way.

Camaraderie

There have been some punches traded in the heat of the fray, but no NHL-style bench-emptying. And all is forgotten during the breaks between periods and after, when the camaraderie outdoes Roosevelt and Stalin at Yalta.

For some of the spectators — those with no known interest in hockey — the most important game on the scene is probably a little Sunday-morning diplomacy. The Russians are so isolated by their falling out with China, it is one of the few opportunities they and the Westerners have for exchanging tidbits of information in a relaxed setting.

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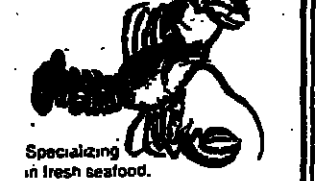
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CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND, INC. SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1974

	Percentage of Total Income	Amount
INCOME:		
Public support:		
Sponsorship contributions	80.3%	\$23,011,723
Other	11.3	3,229,105
Bequests	1.2	359,261
Total Public Support	92.8%	\$26,600,089
Other support:		
Contributions from Christian Children's Fund of Canada	6.1%	\$ 1,736,485
Grants from foreign governments	—	10,723
Total Other Support	6.1%	\$ 1,747,208
Total Support	98.9%	\$28,347,297
OTHER INCOME:		
Investment income	1.2%	\$ 351,110
Gain (loss) on investment transactions	(0.4)	(110,748)
Gain on sale of property	0.3	80,342
Miscellaneous	—	(2,588)
Total Other Income	1.1%	\$ 318,116
TOTAL INCOME	100.0%	\$28,665,413
EXPENSES:		
Program services:		
Assistance to homeless children	10.9%	\$ 3,119,215
Family support and services	64.8	18,568,962
Program administration	5.8	1,671,533
Total Program Services	81.5%	\$23,359,710
Supporting Services:		
Management and general	8.7%	\$ 2,504,971
Fund raising	9.5	2,712,574
Total Supporting Services	18.2%	\$ 5,217,545
TOTAL EXPENSES	99.7%	\$28,577,255
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF INCOME OVER EXPENSES	0.3%	\$ 88,158

This summary was prepared from the report of the independent certified public accountants.



EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Turkey to stay in NATO despite U.S. aid cutoff

Washington
Turkish Prime Minister Sadi Irmak announced in Ankara that in spite of the United States aid cutoff, Turkey will remain a member of NATO, sources said here Tuesday. But Turkish newspapers predicted the Turkish Government would close U.S. Early Warning System installations and expel 7,000 American Military personnel now in Turkey.

Meanwhile, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger Tuesday called the congressionally-ordered cutoff of U.S. aid to Turkey "a tragedy" which, he said, would seriously weaken the defense of the West.

A State Department spokesman said Tuesday, according to Monitor correspondent Dana Adams Schmidt, that in obedience to the cutoff, orders would go out from all government departments concerned to cut off sales, services, credits, guarantees, and licenses related to arms, ammunition, and other military equipment for Turkey.

House votes to hold food-stamp price

Washington
The House voted Tuesday to freeze the price of food stamps for the rest of this year, rebuffing President Ford.

The vote sends the measure to the Senate for action Wednesday or Thursday that is designed to block the Ford administration's plan to raise the price of the stamps March 1 to reduce federal spending by \$648 million.

In another action overruling the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee, the House Rules Committee voted Tuesday to send legislation to boost the federal debt ceiling and delay an increase in oil-import tariffs to the House floor as separate measures.

Baker eyes presidential race

Washington
Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr. says he is exploring the possibility of seeking the Republican presidential nomination in 1976 even though President Ford has said he intends to run himself.

The Senator said he has based a series of "casual" political conversations with about 30 fellow Republican senators and GOP

politicians on the assumption that Mr. Ford may change his mind and drop out of the race. President Ford's popularity has hit a new low, with 60 percent of the American people rating



Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr.

him negatively, the Harris Poll said Monday.

In an interview, the Tennessee Senator said the ground rules of national politics have been changed and the power of an incumbent president diminished by passage of the new campaign-financing law. Senator Baker, the former vice-chairman of the Senate Watergate committee, voted against the public-financing provisions of that law. But he said that, if he decides to run, he will take advantage of them.

Moscow denies seeking bases in Portugal

Moscow
The Soviet Union denied Tuesday reports that it was seeking fishing fleet bases in Portugal, and described the reports as attempts to confuse Portuguese popular opinion.

Oil-cartel collapse forecast

Jerusalem
A leading American economist predicted here Tuesday that the Arab oil cartel would collapse before the end of the decade. Prof. Raymond Vernon, director of the Center for International Affairs at Harvard University, told the World Jewish Congress the problem of the second half of the 1970s was more likely to be production surpluses and declining prices.

Professor Vernon occupies the post at Harvard held by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger before he was named a special adviser to former President Richard M. Nixon.

Professor Vernon told 600 delegates from 50 countries: "There is no rational basis for expecting the tightly controlled oil market of 1975 can last for longer than a few years — if that long." He predicted that the political unity of the Arab oil producers with the Afro-Asian bloc would be destroyed by the pressure of events. The oil crisis would underline the difference in interests between countries like Iran and India.

A clearly authoritative commentary by the official Tass news agency was referring to a New York Times report from Lisbon on Jan. 31 that Moscow had put in an urgent request for port facilities. The Times report said one port under consideration was Figueira da Foz, north of Lisbon.

The Tass comment said the Portuguese Foreign Ministry had firmly denied any Soviet approaches on the use of Figueira da Foz.

"The provocative fuss, clearly calculated not only for the American readers of the New York Times but to confuse Portuguese public opinion, has collapsed," Tass commentator Vladimir Goncharov wrote.

Percy warns nursing homes to clean up

New York
A U.S. Senate subcommittee probing widespread nursing home abuses across the United States has warned the nursing home industry to clean up its operations or face a tough federal crackdown, writes Monitor correspondent George Moneyhun.

Hearings into alleged nursing home abuses resumed in New York City with subcommittee chairman Sen. Frank E. Moss (D) of Utah, and Sen. Charles H. Percy (R) of Illinois issuing a strong attack on "greedy nursing home operators." The senators say their probes in all 50 states have shown such operators are bilking taxpayers, the elderly, and the U.S. Government out of billions of dollars while providing inadequate and negligent service. "For too long we've known of these

abuses," lamented Senator Percy, "and we now are serving notice on the nursing home industry to clean up, or we will move in with the full force of the federal government to do it for them." Senator Percy conceded that the subcommittee has found good nursing homes, "but we've also found rotten conditions." Too many of the homes, the Illinois Senator said, are nothing but "warehouses for the dying."

\$200 million aid asked for school dropouts

Washington
A presidential council asked Tuesday for \$200 million next year — three times more than President Ford allotted in his new budget — to improve education for 54 million adults who never finished high school.

The request by the National Advisory Council on Adult Education came in a 157-page report prepared for delivery to Virginia Y. Trotter, assistant secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

President Ford has requested \$68 million for adult education next year — a \$4 million increase — with emphasis on younger adults with less than an eighth-grade education.

Sadat says Brezhnev plans to visit Egypt

Cairo
President Sadat said Tuesday that Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev is still planning to visit Egypt.

After more than four hours of private talks with visiting Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, Mr. Sadat told newsmen, "Brezhnev is coming to Cairo." But he gave no date or any indication of when such a visit might take place.

Mr. Brezhnev had been scheduled to visit Egypt in early January, but the trip was postponed indefinitely. Some reports said it was to provide time to settle differences between the two countries. Other reports, however, indicated the postponement was due to a Brezhnev illness.

Egypt receives Soviet military cargoes

Washington
Russia has delivered military cargoes to Egypt for the first time since last

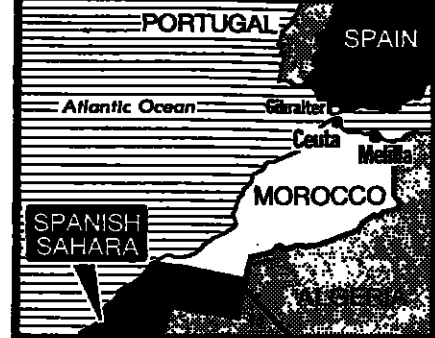
summer, U.S. intelligence sources report.

Two Soviet ships unloaded more than 7,000 tons of ammunition and spare parts in Egypt in recent weeks, sources said. These were the first such deliveries since last August, when 8,000 tons of spare parts and ammunition for previously supplied Soviet weapons were landed at the port of Alexandria.

The January shipments included no new equipment. U.S. officials said the recent Soviet shipments of spare parts and ammunition are unlikely to mollify President Sadat, who last week negotiated an arms deal with France reported to be worth about \$2.3 billion. The Russians have supplied virtually all Egypt's arms for about 20 years and since last year's break, Egypt has been attempting to broaden its sources of military gear.

Morocco airs demands for Ceuta, Melilla

Madrid
Morocco is demanding the "immediate" handing over of Ceuta and Melilla, enclave cities on its Mediterranean coast which have been Spanish possessions for five centuries,



writes Monitor special correspondent Richard Mowrer.

The move, made formally this week to the United Nations decolonization committee, follows demands that phosphate-rich Spanish Sahara to the south be "restored to Moroccan sovereignty."

Ceuta is on a promontory 16 miles across water from the British crown colony of Gibraltar, claimed by Spain. Its 80,000 inhabitants and Melilla's 70,000 are nearly all Spanish.

MINI-BRIEFS

Ethiopian airlift

Wives and children of U.S. citizens were airlifted from the war-torn city of Asmara to the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa Tuesday as fighting continued between government and rebel forces in turbulent Eritrea Province.

Rights ratification

North Dakota has become the 34th state to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, leaving the measure only four states short of final ratification. The state House of Representatives passed the measure 52-49 Monday before a packed gallery. The Senate had passed it earlier 28-22.

Earthquake in China

Seismologists in Sweden, Tokyo, and the U.S. reported a heavy earthquake — about 7.5 on the Richter scale — Tuesday in northeastern China near the Chinese-Russian border on the coast of Eastern Asia. There were no immediate reports from China on the severity of the quake.

Oil import dispute

Eight Northeastern states have asked a federal judge in Washington to set aside President Ford's new fee on imported oil while the legality of the charge is tested in a court suit. U.S. District Court Judge John H. Pratt gave the federal government 10 days in which to reply to the states' motion on Monday for a preliminary injunction against the fee. He set Feb. 21 for a hearing.

CIA probe extension?

Vice-President Nelson A. Rockefeller said Monday in Washington that his commission's investigation of alleged domestic spying by the CIA may require more than the three-month period set by President Ford.

Bird killing delayed

A federal judge in Washington has ordered the Army and Interior Departments to halt, at least temporarily, plans to kill more than 17 million blackbirds in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Rosenberg case files: access sought by sons

By Curtis J. Sittomer
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles
National security vs. the public's right to know almost certainly will get a new test soon with new efforts to reopen the 22-year-old espionage case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

Likely to be tested is the Freedom of Information Act, approved by Congress last fall over President Ford's veto and strong objections from both the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency. This law provides, among other things, for judicial review of classified national security data to decide if it should be held from public view.

Legislation passed in 1966 allowed interested parties access to government information only with a federal court order, and materials classified on grounds of national security were specifically exempted.

Robert and Michael Meeropol, sons of the Rosenbergs (who were executed by the U.S. in 1953 after being found guilty of conspiracy to pass atomic secrets to the Soviet Union), are demanding that government agencies open the controversial files of their parents' case for "personal, historical, and scholarly purposes."

CIA, FBI, AEC files asked

The Meerpols are professors at Western New England College in Springfield, Mass.

They want files from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Justice Department, Central Intelligence Agency, and Atomic Energy Commission.

In 1973, under the brief tenure of Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson, the Department of Justice ordered the FBI to release to persons engaged in academic research inactive investigatory files more than 15 years old, subject to security deletions. These included the probes of the Rosenbergs, Alger Hiss, and other "cold war" cases.

However, after Mr. Richardson's resignation his successor, Attorney General William B. Saxbe, in effect, rescinded this order by declaring that the FBI could determine what materials should be made public.

ACLU suit triggered

This triggered a suit by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) on behalf of Allen Weinstein, a Smith College historian, researching a book on the Hiss and Rosenberg cases.

So far, the FBI has released to

Professor Weinstein little information from the Hiss and Rosenberg files.

Ramona Ripston, ACLU executive director for southern California, says the disclosure is vital to the concept of the public's right to know. ACLU has no preconceived notion about the guilt or innocence of the Rosenbergs, she insists.

The Meerpols, however, say secret government documents will ultimately clear the Rosenbergs.

Mr. Meeropol likens the Rosenberg case to the recent Pentagon papers case in the respect that "domestic dissenters are equated [by the U.S. Government] with foreign agents."

*U.S. economy at crucial point

Continued from Page 1

"But I add very quickly," Mr. Ford declared in the interview, "I don't think that is going to happen." In the President's budget message to Congress, however, unemployment is forecast at well above 7 percent until the end of 1977.

Hint of optimism

On inflation and gross national product, the President's economic report is more optimistic. The consumer price index is expected to decline to 7.8 percent in 1976 and to 6.6 percent the next year. Output is expected to climb, in real terms, by 4.8 percent in 1976 and by 5.6 percent the year after.

Economists of the Manufacturers Hanover Trust in New York, meanwhile, noting that the Dow-Jones industrial average "has in seven weeks jumped more than 20 percent," express relative optimism about an economic upturn later in 1975.

"Over the past 20 years," they write, "there has never been an economic recovery that was not signaled in advance by a bottoming out and steep rise in stock prices. In fact, it would be extremely unusual for the stock market to rise so far so quickly in the middle of a recession and the recession not end at most eight months later."

If inflation will soon subside, and if the economy begins to grow again, cannot jobless Americans be put back to work more quickly than the forecasts indicate?

"If," replied Mr. Greenspan, "we do not bring underlying inflationary pressures under control, we risk not only higher rates of inflation, but of unemployment as well."

*Who is to replace Heath?

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Heath led the Conservatives to defeat in three of the last four general elections. Few would challenge his gifts and skills, but many Conservatives may have felt impelled to vote against him because of: (1) his record of losing general elections; and (2) his style — particularly when first Prime Minister — which his critics said showed that he felt he always knew best and that he treated as foes even fellow Conservatives who questioned his policies.

Right-wing appeal

Whatever happens to him now, he is certain to go down in history as the Prime Minister who got Britain into the European Common Market.

Mrs. Thatcher's heading of the first ballot in the leadership poll is a remarkable achievement for any woman — and particularly within the traditionally inclined Conservative Party. Although not herself strictly a

right-winger, she appeals to right-wingers because of her insistence on loyalty to what she describes as pure Conservative principles — including (to quote the Economist) individual liberty, thrift, and application. She argued that Mr. Heath had got the party into trouble with the electorate by compromising on these principles. Despite the possibility that Mrs. Thatcher could still be denied the party leadership on the second ballot, the Economist (which backed Mr. Heath) wrote of her: "Mrs. Thatcher is so well organized. With a house, a flat, only one daily help, looking after her husband, children, and constituency, as well as politics, she has to be. Her immaculate appearance reflects her life-style, nothing is ever out of place. . . . It would be bad for her fair coiffure but good for her image if occasionally instead of going to the hair dresser she visited a wind tunnel."

*Oil tariff called key to price cut

Continued from Page 1

The specter of inflation even worse than that, combined with a worrisome \$82 billion federal budget deficit projected for the fiscal year beginning July 1 will prevent Washington from doing as much as some officials would like to help the unemployed.

Casper W. Weinberger, Secretary

of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), had equally grim news.

HEW's budget, which will be up 7.7 percent under Mr. Ford's proposals, will not keep pace with inflation, and some cutbacks will be required. In the last 10 years, HEW's budget has gone up at least 15 percent every year.

*Dispute over illegal aliens

Continued from Page 1

Conceding that immigration officials are only able to apprehend a fraction of the illegal aliens in this country, Immigration and Naturalization Service Commissioner Leonard Chapman Jr. told House committee members it was highly important to zero in on the employment sector — to "burn off the magnet that draws them here in the first place."

The INS estimates that with the new bill and some added funds it could free up 1 million jobs very quickly for America's unemployed.

Though the image of the illegal alien employed as a fruit picker at substandard wages lingers on for many Americans, immigration officials insist that at least one-third of the jobs that could be freed are industrial in large urban areas.

As an example of the salaries some illegal aliens are holding down, these officials point to such January arrests as that in Laredo, Texas, of a Mexican manager of a fiberglass company earning \$20,000; in Houston, Texas, of a Stanford-educated engineer from India earning \$17,000; and in New York of two Greeks painting the

Statue of Liberty at union rates of \$9.71 an hour through a firm contracting with the U.S. Department of the Interior.

While the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and large U.S. labor unions have been strongly supportive of the Rodino-Elberg legislation, some Mexican-American organizations and farm and agricultural groups are on the record in opposition to it. Most recently, Cesar Chavez, president of the United Farm Workers, came out against the bill. In the past he has complained that illegal aliens have been taking too many jobs in areas where there is already unemployment.

The Justice Department seeks to make the House bill considerably stronger than the sponsors' plan. Acting Attorney General Laurence Silberman proposes that illegal aliens themselves receive civil fines if caught on the job and that employers require some indication from prospective employees of their legal status (birth certificate or social security card) before taking them on.

*Ford may not run in '76

Continued from Page 1

Besides the list of active candidates that already includes Rep. Morris K. Udall and former Sen. Fred Harris, together with Senator Jackson, other names are surfacing. These include Sens. Frank Church, Lloyd Bentsen, Adlai E. Stevenson III, Gaylord Nelson, all of whom would be newcomers, and Sens. Edmund S. Muskie, Hubert H. Humphrey, and George McGovern, all of whom are veterans in the presidential sweepstakes.

Several governors may well get into the contest, among them Hugh L. Carey of New York, Daniel Walker of Illinois, and former Governor (now Senator) Dale Bumpers of Arkansas. Then there is always Gov. George Wallace. Mr. Wallace, with a particular appeal to the blue-collar worker, stands to gain if the economic slump is protracted (as the President himself now predicts.)

Although it may well be no year for any Republican to run, the possibility now of a wide-open contest for the Republican presidential nomination is already causing party leaders, such as Messrs. Rockefeller, Percy, and Reagan, to begin to rethink their positions.

Any of these three could well capture the nomination if Mr. Ford steps aside.

It would seem that Rockefeller, as Vice-President, would be likely to gain the nomination if he wanted it. Yet, if he becomes too linked to the Ford economic program — as now seems possible — he, too, could be largely discredited by economic conditions.

In any event, a massive struggle between the right and the left, the "nonspenders" and "spenders," within the Republican party now looms.

There is one turn in the road that could get the President "off the hook." Should his dire projections prove true and he somehow is able to blame the Democrats for the nation's plight — then he could run again and possibly win.

Some of the President's critics, including Leonard Woodcock of the United Automobile Workers, say the President is playing politics with his projections. They are suspicious Mr. Ford is making predictions even worse than they likely are going to be in order to be able to profit politically next year if the economy is slightly better than the forecasts.

In this vein Mr. Woodcock told a group of reporters over breakfast: "Say the unemployment rate is 7.8 instead of the 7.9 the President forecasts for 1976 — then he may be able to say the administration's program has been effective."

*Patricia Hearst faces choices

Continued from Page 1

The tips increase whenever the Hearst case is in the headlines. Charles Bates, who supervises 12 FBI agents still working full time on the case here, has pointed out:

"It's on our side. I am convinced that we will find them. I just can't say when," Mr. Bates declares.

To mark the anniversary, Patricia's parents, Randolph and Katherine Hearst, once again have pledged support to their daughter, urged her to "come in voluntarily."

Mr. Hearst, editor and president of the San Francisco Examiner and son of William Randolph Hearst, founder of the Hearst "empire," repeatedly has said his daughter is free to conduct her defense in her own style if she surrenders to face the more than 20 federal and state charges against her — including bank robbery, kidnapping, and armed assault.

Under the stress of events and the demands of the unsuccessful \$3 million food-giveaway program, Randolph Hearst reportedly withdrew for several months right after the kidnapping from his increasing involvement in running the Examiner. But in the last few months, Examiner colleagues say, he has renewed his efforts to develop a new, less-conservative image for the paper.

"The kidnapping gave him a new sense of urgency about pushing for the things he believed in," explains one close associate, who says Mr. Hearst felt he may have been "targeted" by the SLA because he failed to move fast enough to show outsiders he was not really a "reactionary."

Mr. Hearst denies the kidnapping pushed him in a "liberal" direction. He maintains his determination to change the paper resulted from a tour of the United States five years ago, which drove home for him the lack of opportunity experienced by minority groups.

Social problems probed

In recent months, the Examiner's news columns have looked into problems of prison reform, probed utility rate increases, spotlighted alleged government abuses toward Vietnam war veterans, and featured a series on the problems of the aged.

Meanwhile, Patricia Hearst's former boyfriend, Steven Weed, is back in Berkeley after traveling the country for several months in efforts to "free" Patty.

He now plans to finish a book on the kidnapping "to extricate myself — because the kidnap, the trauma itself, didn't seem to provide me with an end I could get used to."

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

Egypt: A modern sphinx Technology amid pyramids, peasants

Although tourists in Egypt have to "rough it" a little, this desert land offers an intriguing vacation experience. Besides exploring unique archaeological treasures, travelers can savor the atmosphere of a country where the "presence" of the pharaonic past mingles with the dynamism of modern development.

By Diana Loercher

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo
Modern Egypt is as enigmatic as the ancient Sphinx keeping silent vigil in the desert. Like the Sphinx with its body of a lion and head of a man, the country itself seems a series of contradictions, of collisions between cultures and environments. Egypt at times does not seem to belong to the same century or the same planet, a land as vague but vivid as a recollected dream.

Visitors are often heard to exclaim about an ineffable presence they sense in the country that simultaneously fascinates and frightens. That presence is the past, not the recent past but the ancient past, the pharaonic past that began 5,000 years ago and established Egypt as a "cradle of civilization." One cannot journey the 1,200 miles from Alexandria in the north to Abu Simbel in the south, miles that span the length of Egypt, without sinking deeper and deeper into that past, as if into the desert sand, and viewing the present from its perspective.

In Cairo, which with a population of six million is the largest and most cosmopolitan of the Arab cities, one can pass through history in a single instant. The view from the top of the Cairo tower or the Mosque of Mehmet Ali is a panorama of Egyptian past: modern buildings, minarets, and pyramids, which together pierce the city skyline.

Or at a sound and light performance at the pyramids one can hear above the historical narrative the sound of a muezzin calling the Muslims to evening prayer while a jet plane screams its own message down from the sky. The pyramids are always there, if not in view then in thought, because they represent mankind's greatest victory over time. There is an Arab proverb that says, "Man fears time, but time fears the pyramids."

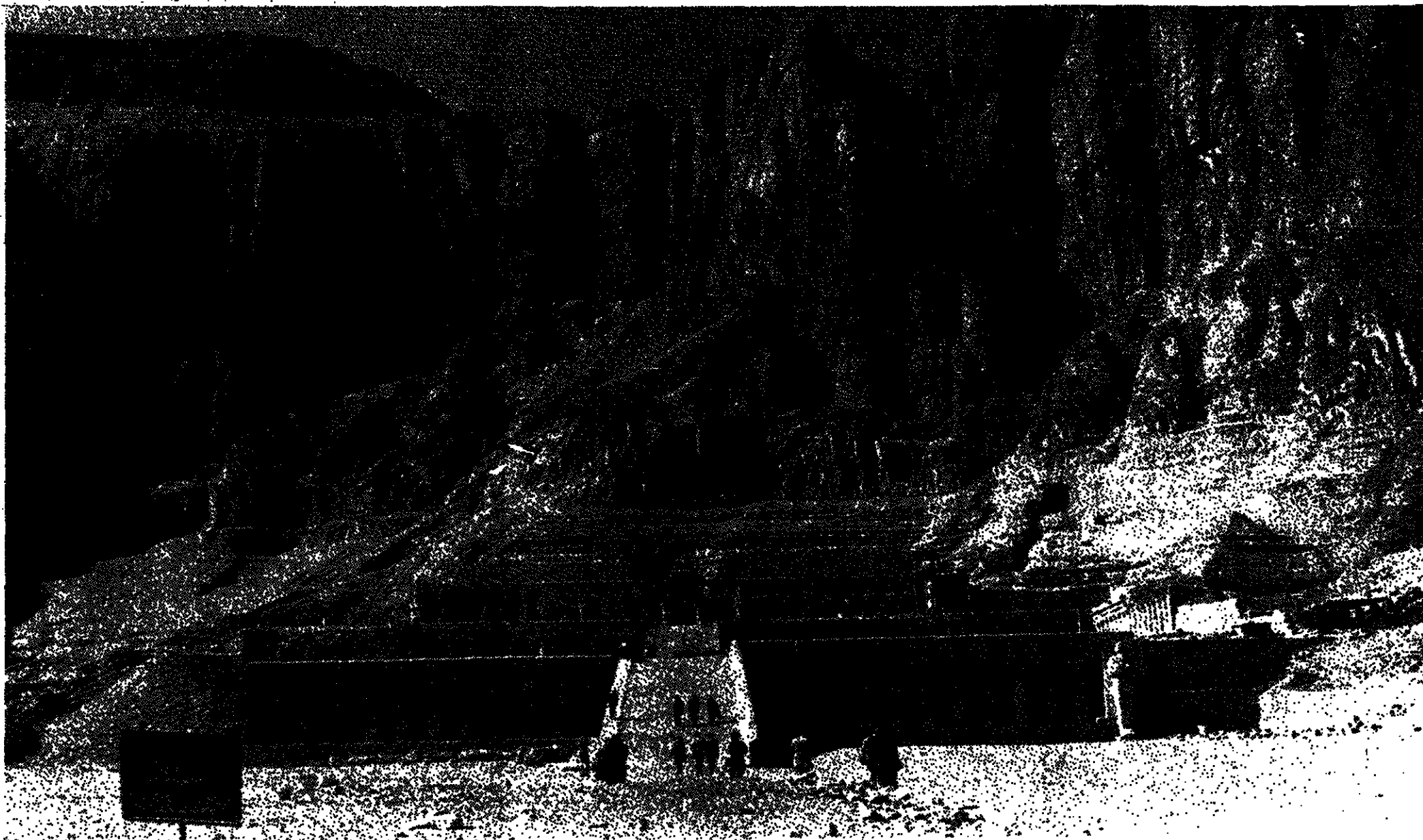
Loudspeakers summon to prayer

In Cairo, there are other reminders of the ancient past: the pharaonic faces of the modern Cairenes and the umb-like pattern of the narrow city streets.

Cairo is a huge, chaotic city teeming with animals, people, and automobiles that coexist in a kind of choked intimacy.

The results of this overcrowding are the usual urban problems: poverty, dirt, noise, traffic, and pollution. Lorn honking is a national pastime, and because of the fin the muezzin now have to use loudspeakers to summon the Muslims to prayer. The traffic congestion must be seen to be believed, particularly as it involves not only automobiles but assorted animals. The sight of sheep, goats, and donkeys drawing carts, riding as passengers, or simply strolling down the sidewalk is quite routine.

As disconcerting as the presence of animals is that of the poor. The Egyptian peasant or Fellah lives in an ancient poverty that the new Aswan Dam is only slowly helping to improve. In the meantime, clad in their rags (the long, loose white gowns traditionally worn by Arab men) or mallas (the long black robes in which married Arab women shroud themselves), the Egyptian poor beg in the cities or live in mudbrick houses in the desert. They still use ancient tools and have a timeless almost biblical quality. Yet, unlike the poor of many other countries, few, if any of them, starve. In the city or countryside, they do manage to eat.



By Diana Loercher

Temple of Hatshepsut, the only woman Pharaoh

The beggars, many of them children, and the insistent peddlers who besiege tourists throughout Egypt serve as a sad reminder of the distance that the country has yet to travel before it can satisfactorily deal with the needs of its own people, much less the comforts of tourists.

Despite the proliferation of luxury hotels in Cairo, such as the Nile Hilton, and in other major Egyptian cities, and the sincere efforts at hospitality for which the Egyptians are noted, the traveler to Egypt should be prepared to "rough it" in a variety of ways. The telephones are unreliable; the electricity tends to fail; the transportation is uncomfortable; the water is considered unsafe to drink; and being female can be an even greater liability than it is in the rest of the world. But the only sign of the tense international situation that a tourist is likely to encounter is that travel on roads with military installations is restricted.

In the same pervasive sense that Egypt is the past, Egypt is also the desert. Herodotus in the fifth century B.C. made the famous observation, "Egypt is the gift of the Nile." But it is only on visiting this parched land where rain rarely falls that one realizes the full import of his words. Without that blade of steel blue water that slices through the desert, Egypt would simply not exist.

River, desert contrast

In that vast expanse of asphyxiating heat and dryness few living things can grow or long survive. The proximity of the river and the desert is one of the most powerful contrasts in all of Egypt.

One of the major archaeological sites in Egypt is Luxor, formerly the Middle Kingdom capital of Thebes, where the great temples of Karnak and Luxor sprawl on the east bank of the Nile and the famous tombs of the Pharaohs, including Tutankhamen and Ramesses II, burrow into the Valley of the Kings on the west bank. Nearby at Deir el-Bahri is the funerary temple of Queen Hatshepsut, Egypt's only woman Pharaoh.

In the complex system of Egyptian mythology, the sun emerges as the principal deity, which is hardly surprising given its relentless dominion over the Egyptian way of life. Because they worshipped the sun, the ancient Egyptians built their temples on the east bank of the Nile where it rises and their necropolises on the west bank where it sets.

In driving through the Valley of the Kings, past barren rock and burning sand, one cannot help but wonder to what extent the religious beliefs and the artistic expression of the ancient Egyptians were influenced by the forbidding terrain that surrounded them. Certainly the two-dimensional friezes reflect the flatness of the landscape. But a possible deeper consequence is that the entire civilization, with its obsessive erection of pyramids and digging of tombs, was predicated on a denial of death.

When a new pharaoh ascended to the throne, for example, he made provision for a tomb, and there was always the underlying fear that it would not be completed in time. Not only was it necessary to outfit the tomb with all the provisions and possessions that the pharaoh would need in the next world, but also to carve and paint on the walls scenes from the present that he wished to perpetuate in the afterlife and scenes from Egyptian mythology to ensure his safe passage into paradise.

Egyptian religious thought at that time gave Egyptian art an impulse basic to all art: the desire for

immortality. But whereas the ancient Egyptians embraced the primitive belief that the symbolic representation of life, the painted or sculpted image, was equivalent to life itself, sophisticated moderns believe, at most, that art confers a displaced immortality on the artist. In the ancient Egyptian civilization art was directly connected with the preservation of life, and its status was divine.

Although they are so far removed from us in time, it is not too difficult to project oneself at least partly into the thought of the ancient Egyptians because the environment is so unchanged. The desert that can today so overwhelm the thought of modern man with its desolation may have seemed even more crushing to them. It is hard to feel a sense of one's own significance, or of the significance of anything, in that desert, and the pyramids seem a monumental protest against this annihilation, a transcendence of the ephemeral and an assertion of human worth.

Dam compared to pyramids

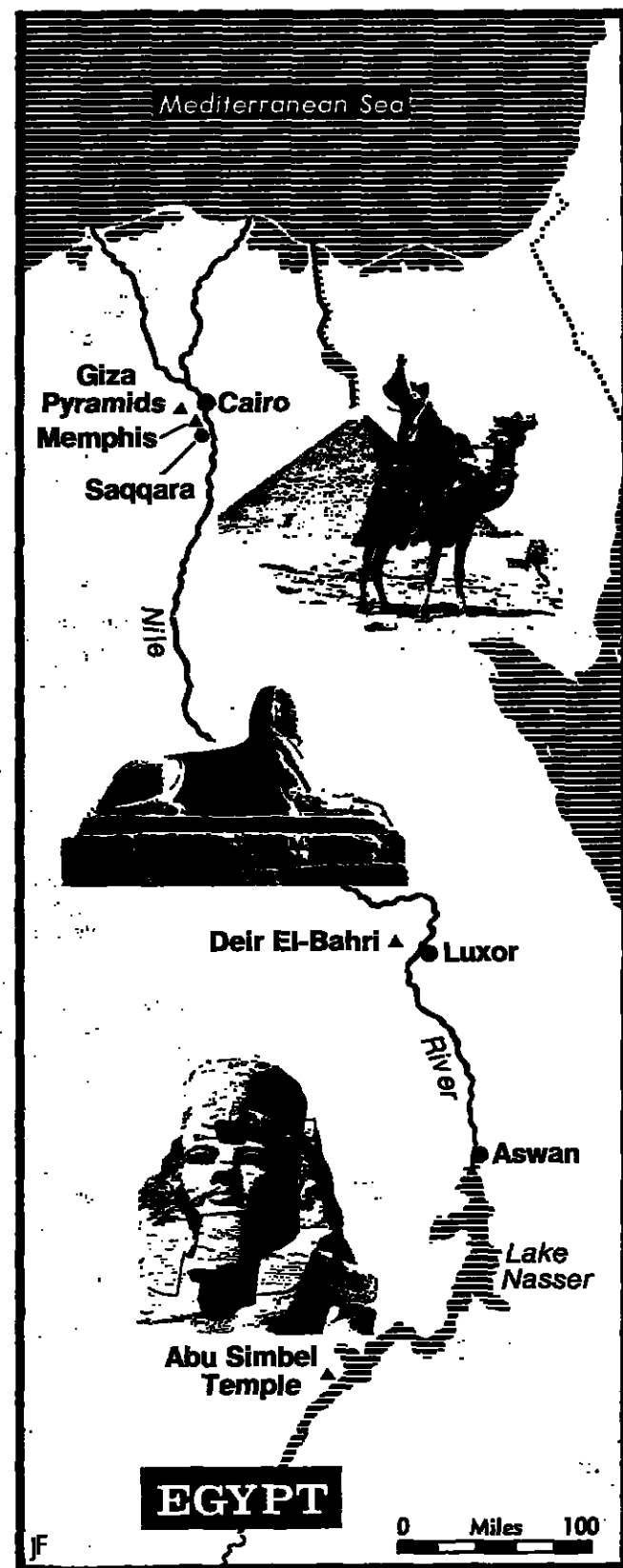
On reaching Aswan in the Nubian region of Egypt, one alights not simply at one of Egypt's leading resorts but at the very heart of the country: the Aswan Dam.

The dam, put into operation in 1971, is the largest in the world and one of modern technology's grandest accomplishments. An Egyptian made the following provocative comparison: "The high dam today is like the pyramids of ancient times." Certainly, as engineering feats, they are comparable. But even more interesting is the fact that each offers an architectural definition of the word vital. It is rare for a country to be all-dependent on one such natural phenomenon as the Nile. The dam is thus a point of massive vulnerability defended by the extensive armed guard that surrounds it and the neighboring area.

The tragic irony is, however, that the dam itself may, in the long run, prove to be the country's enemy. Despite the dam's apparent benefits, ecologists point to ominous danger signals, mainly to the inferior quality of the water. "Silt up" or blockage of soil at the dam not only gradually decreases water storage capacity but also robs the water that flows into lower Egypt of essential nutrients. This has a deleterious effect on fish and other aquatic life as well as on the land it irrigates. Moreover, health authorities note that schistosomiasis, the most prevalent disease in Africa, spread by snails in the water, has increased drastically in the dam area.

Flying south to Abu Simbel, almost on the Sudanese border, one finds the mammoth temple of Ramesses II, one of the last major pharaohs of the New Kingdom. It is guarded by four colossal stone statues, each about 80 feet high. Originally hewn into a rock cliff just above the Nile, this temple, along with that of Ramesses's queen Nefertari, had to be moved to higher ground when the river threatened to submerge them in 1966 behind the dam. The relocation of these temples constitutes the most heroic archaeological rescue in Nubia, where many temples were threatened by the construction of the dam. The temples at Abu Simbel now lodge securely in their artificial mountains, the interior of which looks like a space station.

There is nothing at Abu Simbel except desert, the river, the sun, the sky, and the temple. It is a scene that unites the technology of the past with the technology of the present. Coming in for a landing at Abu Simbel, I noticed the shadow of the plane to the left, which grew in size as we neared the ground. As the plane touched down



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

and the two converged, I realized that only flying things, birds and airplanes, have no link with their shadows. But there are moments when they, like the past and the present in the Egyptian desert, become one.

Graffiti underline Ulster's paradox

The on-again off-again cease-fire in Northern Ireland has not changed the tense rhythm of life for either the Protestant or Roman Catholic communities, nor for the British soldiers on patrol in Belfast.

By Jonathan Harsch
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Belfast

British soldiers have observation posts atop the 13-story apartment buildings in the tough Roman Catholic area of New Lodge Road in central Belfast.

The soldiers stomp up the stairs to their roof perches, because the few elevators that work are not safe for them.

Slogans on the sour yellow walls of the stairwells tell the passing troops that this working-class Catholic community hates the British, hates Protestants, and supports the illegal IRA (Irish Republican Army).

The soldiers could be excused for not knowing that there is another side to the Catholic community they are protecting.

If any of them took the elevator I did in one of the buildings, Alamein Tower, they would have read a very different message. "Pray for peace" covers the sides and lid of this tiny moving box. The slogan is chalked, painted, and scratched in a dozen different hands.

A rifle shot away, beneath the tower windows, lies Tigers Bay, its shabby rows of low brick houses defended by the extreme

Protestant UDA (Ulster Defense Association).

Local UDA officer Noel Trimble resents the modern Catholic towers overlooking his district's neglected homes, condemned as substandard. He thinks the government is running his area down deliberately to force Protestants out and break the UDA.

Mr. Trimble resents the IRA gunmen who fire down into Tigers Bay to help drive the Protestants out. And he resents the British soldiers who watch silently from their rooftop eyries, and then swoop down in raids.

One swoop netted his brother, Kenny, who spent more than five months in detention without charge or trial. Kenny was released the same way he was "lifted," without warning and without explanation.

The troops swoop, picking up Protestants as well as Catholics. Off to Army barracks for questions and then to Long Kesh internment camp for months or even years of detention without trial.

Noel Trimble bitterly calls it "a game of political football."

The IRA's month of Christmas truce brought a lull. But he says no cease-fire can last because "You take a Republican and a Loyalist, one is fighting for a united Republic

of Ireland, and one is fighting to stay in the United Kingdom as it is."

That is why Noel Trimble and the UDA remain alert, armed, ready for "back to normal."

Mr. Trimble sees no end to the conflict: "Say you have a cease-fire for another 10 years, and say you have an election, and it doesn't suit the Republicans; they are coming out with their guns again."

As a Protestant Ulsterman, he dismissed the traditional Catholic charges of misrule and discrimination. He works hard as an order clerk in a timber company, whose premises once were burned out by the I.R.A. He earns no more than his Catholic workmates, and lives in poor housing.

Mr. Trimble thinks peace can come only when Catholics recognize that "they get the same as I get," and accept being inside the United Kingdom.

"My view is for the Catholic population to get together," he says. "And let the Catholic Church tell them to work with Protestants for a better province within the United Kingdom."

Mr. Trimble does not think Protestants will stand in the way of a peaceful settlement. He is not bitter about the past six years of IRA

violence. "In a war, and this is war," he remarks calmly, "the innocent people suffer."

He admits that the UDA has played a part in this war. "We have murderers on our side too; we don't hide that fact. I don't want to see those men let out of prison. When you go out on a job, you know what the risks are and you are willing to take the consequences."

But all that, he thinks, can be forgotten. And, he says, it never would have happened if the British had acted firmly in the first place. "The British Government has threatened they'll do this and do that, and they haven't carried one of their threats out. It should have been from the start: Anybody with a gun, they should have been shot."

Once the British accept their responsibility to rule firmly, and the Catholic minority accepts its place within the United Kingdom, peace and prosperity will return, says Mr. Trimble. In the meantime, which he thinks easily could be another 10 or 20 years, the UDA will remain ready to act.

Just now, with the shadow of the gunmen kept in the background, Mr. Trimble is busy rebuilding Tigers Bay as a community. He already has brought 50 families back into abandoned houses here.

arts/entertainment

Talk with
director of
current hit
'Stavisky'

By Edward Pieratt, staff photographer

Alain Resnais

By David Sterritt

New York Movie buffs know the films of Alain Resnais by heart — not just the titles, the whole films. And many of the non-buff who have been captivated by this French director's mysterious visual concoctions — especially such enduring classics as "Hiroshima mon amour" and "Last Year at Marienbad." Now, with his latest picture, "Stavisky," Resnais bids fair to capture moviegoers of every ilk. Nostalgia fans, aesthetes, intellectuals, and star-gazers alike (the star is Jean-Paul Belmondo) have been lining up to see it, both in Europe and in the United States.

Resnais, the man behind the hit, is a quietly dressed and pleasantly mannered conversationalist who speaks the most precisely articulated French I've ever heard. His voice is soft, his gestures gentle, his sentences polite and to the point. Sorry, movie romantics, but the gent who made "Marienbad" — once regarded as perhaps the most puzzling picture in history — is no wild-eyed visionary. He's a clear-eyed visionary. An artist whose most audacious moves are tempered by thought, conscience, and discipline.

And a most serious man. When I ask him, jokingly, to explain the perennial puzzler called "Marienbad," he immediately begins to do just that ("As long as you are not looking for a rational explanation, it is very simple . . .").

Since "Stavisky" takes place during the 1930s, it fits neatly into the nostalgia fad that has been all the rage on American shores. Yet according to Resnais, nostalgia no longer reigns in France — in fact, "it's exactly the opposite." When "Stavisky" was begun, back in 1972, nostalgia was everywhere. Then, a month before the picture's opening, the influential journal *Le Monde* suddenly devoted several "violent" pages to an attack on the trend, especially condemning overuse of nostalgia in "les spectacles" — theater, films, and so forth. Quite simply, there had been a saturation of remembrances of things past.

This might have dimmed the "Stavisky" success. "At some points it happens that creators get a critical reaction because they are not dealing with their own time," says Resnais philosophically. But "Stavisky" rode out the reaction and came out on top, "a happy surprise" even to the doting filmmaker.

'Stavisky'—film charmer
about a rogue of a man

"Stavisky" — a charmer of a movie about a rogue of a man — opened at last year's Cannes Film Festival to mostly good reviews. Now it has travelled Statesward, ferreting its way into American hearts. And it has been hailed as something of a dazzler, even by those not already familiar with its French-historical-nostalgic subject matter. Which is quite a triumph for director Alain Resnais, who is not known for easy-to-love movies (remember "Hiro-

Film

shima mon amour" and "Last Year at Marienbad"?)

Not that "Stavisky" is as demanding as the usual Resnais labyrinth-on-film. For all its slippery smoothness, it digs its roots into several cinema sources: Hollywood-melodrama energy, nostalgia-fad images, and a complicated structure that would have seemed boldly avant-garde just a few years ago. Plus a delicious cast including the favorite Frenchmen of two generations, Jean-Paul Belmondo and Charles Boyer.

Even in terms of surface plot, "Stavisky" crosses boundaries from one genre to another. Based on a real-life bond-fraud incident that shook France during the 1930s, it combines contemporary historical drama with political overtones and crime-movie trappings. But don't be put off by these hints of complexity, pop-picture fans. For who could resist

the scintillating story running through all this: starry-eyed huckster, his long-suffering spouse (Anny Duperey), a dapper baron, a hard-pressed gendarme, and a Watergate-in-the-making that would one day "rock a nation"?

In filming this promising project, Resnais sensibly focused on the anti-hero Stavisky as a man, rather than on the scandal he sparked — thus keeping the film's thrust on personality, not politics. Moreover, the director has bathed the whole works in a rich glow of movie let's-pretend, continually reminding us that we are watching speculation, not re-created facts or arbitrary opinion.

It is a winning combination. Of all the '80s dramas that the past few years have brought, "Stavisky" may prove one of the most durable, by virtue of its sincerity in evoking that turbulent time. During a discussion at Cannes, director Resnais offered some insight into this sincerity by revealing that the convincing "Stavisky" atmosphere resulted in part from a shortage, not a surplus, of money. Since the film's low budget prevented much fanciness of design, the filmmakers decided to augment its old-time mood by shooting in a straightforward (for Resnais) style that in itself exuded a '30s sensibility. Rarely are style and content so consciously, and thoroughly, mixed. And rarely does a film so sparkle with dreams of decades past.

Noted designer traces
400 years of theater art

Stage Design: Four Centuries of Scene Invention, by Donald Oenslager. New York: The Viking Press, \$26.

By George Hamlin

Donald Oenslager is unique in the world of the theater. He is one of the best known American stage designers who, through his 36 years on the faculty of the Yale Drama School, has taught several generations of designers. More specially, he is an outstanding collector of drawings and renderings for stage settings.

The publishing of this volume, subtitled "Four Centuries of Scene Invention," is especially auspicious, since an exhibition of the collection is now on view at the Morgan Library in New York, and will be shown during the next year in eight more American cities coast to coast.

The book is much more than a mere catalog of impressively rare stage designs, and infinitely more than a modish picture book for the library table. For the layman, it is a fascinating look at the whole history of the theater from the viewpoint of the art of stage decoration. For the scholar, it is a storehouse of hard-to-find information, cross references, comparisons, leads to source material, and examples for study.

Acute perceptions

Oenslager's short introductory chapters entice the reader to explore more fully. In a brief essay, "The Designer's Sketch," he outlines the scene designer's utilitarian function, glancing regretfully at those who were poor housekeepers and worse preservationists. Later, leading us quickly through theater history to the origins of our conventions in Renaissance Italy and the animating forces of classical Greece and Rome, some of Oenslager's perceptions are particularly acute.

Commenting on "the ever-constant power of truth in reality" as shown in drama emerging from medieval "darkness," he closes: "Those tragedies of the Greek dramatists presented in honor of Dionysus had the power to elevate the Athenians in their theater with the same animating spirit that the spectacular theater conceived for the glory of God later did for the citizens of Rome. Here is the confirmation that in all times for mankind 'things of the spirit' are created by the spirit."

Careers assessed

The main body of the book is biographical. Like a museum tour through his fine collection of "personal mementos of significant occasions," Oenslager characterizes the life, work, and importance of each designer represented. The men who changed the whole course of theatrical history and invention are represented: The great Bibiena family in the 17th and 18th centuries; Craig, Appia, and Robert Edmond Jones among the moderns. But we are also given fascinating glimpses of the now forgotten who may have only followed, albeit with superb craftsmanship, the trends current in their times.

Oenslager is quick to point out the spurious and fraudulent. Only from someone on the "inside" could we know that one of Antonio Bibiena's impeccably drafted scenes (about 1728) was just recently enlarged and used as a backdrop for a ballet, with program credit going to a young American designer! (Hopefully not one of the author's students.) Still, he characterizes the scenographic craft as one of invention. "The best in

theater has even been the work of inventors, and the scene designer at his best is an 'inventor' who knows just what to borrow," he writes.

Excellent color

A section at the end of the book reproduces some significant works in color, although black-and-white renderings have been given along with the text. The color rendition is excellent, but the publisher's book designer must be reprimanded. Printing some drawings across the double pages is irritating and indefensible when reproducing stage designs.

Nevertheless, Oenslager's own plan for the book cannot be faulted, and his choice of drawings fits well with the plan. His style is succinct and not without humor, and matters unfamiliar to the theatrical layman are explained. The book is lucid and easy to read, and one leaves it ready to attend the theater with greater perceptions.

George Hamlin is producing director at the Loeb Drama Center, Harvard University.

Americana

Eureka! by Steven V. Roberts. New York: Quadrangle/The New York Times Book Co. \$9.95.

When, in late 1968, the New York Times offered reporter Steven V. Roberts the job of Los Angeles bureau chief, Mr. Roberts — in his own words — "was still not sure where Los Angeles was."

A lifelong Easterner — boyhood in Bayonne, New Jersey, college at Harvard, work in New York City — he found California a distant and rather uninteresting prospect.

Mr. Roberts accepted the post, however, and embarked on five years of investigating, interviewing, and, above all, discovery in the state which many consider the harbingers of American social change. "Eureka!" brings together the high points of those years.

The California Mr. Roberts ventured into was a newswoman's wonderland, including hippies, counter-cultures, Charles Manson, Cesar Chavez. The unusual was never far from view, and, quite often, the socially and humanly significant lay nearby, just below the surface.

Mr. Roberts's efforts to probe this deeper level — to uncover people's inner feelings and motivations — make this compilation of journalistic essays thoroughly readable. Through his pen the slightly disoriented religious fervor of a Berkeley ecology commune presses the question, where is the "back to nature" urge among younger Americans really taking us? And the incredible mindlessness of a Manson follower — one pondering the spiritual vacuum felt by many — and shivering at what it can lead to.

Other chapters explore rarely seen facets of human nature through such personalities as Mae West, the ageless movie queen, and Joe Wambaugh, hard-working policeman turned best-selling novelist. The "common" man, maneuvering his camper into the last space in a crowded campground, is here too.

People are the focus of Mr. Roberts's journalism, and that, in itself, makes this book — like people — often enjoyable, sometimes disturbing, but always interesting.

— Keith Henderson

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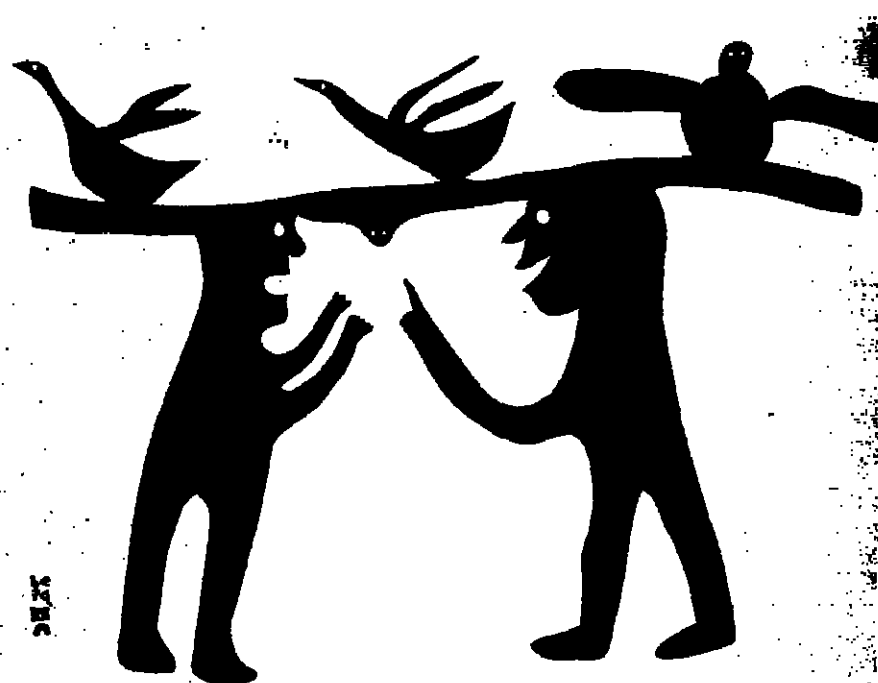
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... AT WHAT LOOK LIKE PREWAR PRICES
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Boston exchange growing

By John D. Moorhead
Business-financial writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
The current stock-market surge comes at an appropriate time in the history of Boston Stock Exchange officials. While the investment community generally is contracting, the Boston Stock Exchange (BSE) has just completed an expansion project. "When we proposed the project, some people said we were crazy to put so much money into it at this time," says James Dowd, president of the BSE, one of several regional stock exchanges in the U.S. The BSE has expanded its floor capacity by a third, with 22 new trading stations for a total of 67. Making the new floor space involved extensive renovation, including the removal of a spectator's balcony. The total cost is reported to be close to a quarter of a million dollars.

Volume expanding

And BSE volume is expanding right along with its floor space. When Mr. Dowd talks about it, he wears a big, old-you-so smile.

Trading volume in 1974 was the highest in the BSE's 140-year history — 44 million shares. That was a 10 percent jump over the previous year's 40 million shares traded.

For the same period, volume on the

New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) was 3.317 billion shares, down from 4.063 billion in 1973.

BSE membership also increased in 1974, and more companies chose to list their stocks exclusively with the Boston exchange.

Total membership grew by 26 to 203, of which 18 are foreign members from Europe and Japan.

Primary listings, totaling only 15 companies three years ago, according to BSE vice-president Robert Hallagan, climbed to 65 in 1974 and jumped to 87 Monday when the BSE took over 22 company listings from the National Stock Exchange, which closed permanently on Friday.

The National Exchange, backed by the New York Mercantile Exchange, founded in sagging volume. Launched in 1962, it had prospered in the bullish '60s.

The BSE, like other regional exchanges such as those in Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Francisco, may be able to give investors a lower price on a particular stock than they can get on the NYSE, says J. Stephen Putnam, chairman of the BSE Board of Governors.

He says many brokers in New England who operate on a small scale use the BSE. Among the exchange's advantages, he says, are the ease with which transactions in the stock of local companies can be made, avoidance of the New York State transfer tax on some trades, and an additional outlet for large transactions.

Everybody, it seems, offers rebates

Banks, industries, even an ad agency endorse car-buying scheme

By Ron Scherer
Business-financial writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Rebates are catching on.

Auto suppliers are following the lead of the auto companies in offering cash rebates, or bonuses, to employees who buy new cars.

In part, it is an effort to help themselves, since their own livelihood depends on new auto sales, that has caused the suppliers to help their own employees. However, others, saying, "It's the American thing to do," and, "It's a way to help the country," have pitched in as well with a variety of plans aimed at moving cars out of inventory between now and March 1.

Not only have auto suppliers been offering incentives to employees to buy new cars, but banks, likewise, have been trying to stimulate sales. For example, the Central National Bank of Cleveland is giving a \$100 rebate to anyone who buys a new car and finances it through the bank. The rebate also applies to its own employees.

Lots of inquiries

Says a spokesman for the bank, "We gave the rebate to give an

impetus to the economy. So far, we've also had a lot of inquiries from banks all over the country asking for details of our plan."

In perhaps one of the most unusual forms of rebates, the Sperry & Hutchinson Company which markets S & H Green Stamps, is offering 50,000 of the stamps, worth \$120, to any of its employees who buys a new car.

And, in a move similar to that of the auto producers and suppliers, General Electric Company said it, too, will give a \$2 to \$5 rebate on any one of 39 small electrical appliances bought between March 21 and May 18.

The rebates or bonuses definitely can reduce the price of a new car. For example, Gulf & Western Manufacturing, a division of Gulf & Western Industries, located in Southfield, Mich., is offering a \$100 bonus to any employee who buys a new car. This bonus is matched by the auto companies, thus giving the employee \$200 off the sticker price of the auto.

Sorting out details

On some models already under an auto rebate plan, like the American Motors Matador, the rebate is \$800. Thus, the employee actually ends up

with an \$800 total rebate. Conceivably, a bank could push the refund even higher.

A spokesman at Gulf & Western says the company is still in the midst of sorting out the details of the plans, but inquiries so far have been encouraging. G & W's plan will cover 13,000 workers at 54 plants located around the U.S. The company makes bumpers, ignition parts, some transmission components, seat assemblies, and replacement parts.

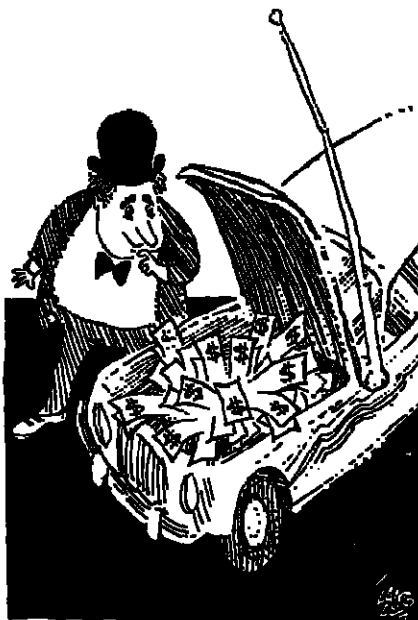
In another recent program the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company has set up what it calls a "sidewalk showroom" of new cars at its Akron, Ohio, headquarters and six plants and is offering most of its 100,000 employees a \$100 bonus if they buy a 1975 automobile. The bonuses will be matched by the automakers.

In one of the largest plants (in terms of the number of people affected), International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation (ITT) said it also would give a \$100 rebate, to be matched by Ford Motor Company, to any of its 135,000 employees.

Other participants

ITT is also a supplier of equipment such as brakes, electrical products, trim wheel covers, bumpers, and other related parts to the automobile manufacturers.

And the advertising agency that



represents Ford, J. Walter Thompson Company, is offering a \$100 rebate to any of its employees who buys a new Ford Torino, Elite, Granada, Thunderbird, Bronco, Ranchero, or small car.

Other companies that are offering rebates include Borg Warner Corporation, (a \$100 rebate), which supplies transmission equipment and employs 32,100 workers, a Reynolds & Reynolds Company (\$150 bonus), which is a forms supplier, Libby-Owens-Ford and Budd Company.

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Crossword Quiz Answers.

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science

*Invisible pollution bombards our ears

Continued from Page 1

And a report done by the research firm Bolt, Beranek, and Newman for the U.S. Department of Labor last year concluded that present noise levels in the workplace are "a health hazard to a significant number of workers." It estimated that nearly 1.7 million workers may have a hearing handicap by retirement age from industrial noise if present practices continue — an estimate some other experts consider very low.

Noise is generally defined as undesired or unwanted sound. Sound is measured in decibels (dB), or tenths of a "bel" (named after Alexander Graham Bell). Zero on the scale represents the lowest sound detectable by the human ear. As perceived by human hearing, a 10 db increase-decrease represents a doubling or halving in the apparent loudness of sound. Thus, a heavy truck at 90 db seems twice as loud as an alarm clock at 80 db, and four times as loud as freeway traffic at 70 db. At levels approaching 140 db the ear begins to feel pain.

Perils of exposure

Scientists and audiologists do not agree where the danger point is, but they say repeated exposure to noise levels somewhere between 80 and 90 decibels over a period of years can create hearing impairments, especially in the higher frequency ranges.

Hearing acuity across the population shows some signs of declining. A study of more than 4,000 Tennessee college students found that 33 percent one year and 61 percent the next year failed the screening test on higher frequency tones. This loss was attributed to high-intensity recreational noise, such as live rock music, sport shooting, motorcycling, and snowmobiling.

NOISE

How to muffle it-1

Other nonauditory effects from noise are harder to identify, and even harder to get the experts to agree on. They run the range from annoyance, loss of sleep, stress, and fatigue, to higher blood pressure and changes in body chemistry. Noise can also interrupt concentration and voice communication, thereby interfering with work efficiency and output. It can even be a hazard if warning shouts or alarms are not heard.

Efforts to regulate noise at the community level in the United States go back to 1850. However, most city noise ordinances were under general nuisance laws and were difficult to enforce.

Since 1970, great strides have been made in setting specific noise-level emissions and establishing agencies to monitor noise and enforce these limits. Enforcement actions under



Common sound levels

Quiet office; bedroom	40 Decibels
Average home; quiet street	50
Normal conversation; air conditioner	60
Freeway traffic at 50 ft; vacuum cleaner	70
Alarm clock; diesel train at 100 ft	80
Busy street	85
Heavy truck; shouted conversation	90
Subway train; food blender	97
Garbage truck; jackhammer; motorcycle	100
Power mower	110
Rock music with amplifiers; automobile horn	115
Jet plane (at ramp)	117
Rocket at launching	180

these new laws have almost all been sustained by the courts.

California, and the cities of Chicago and New York have provided model noise codes for zoning and land use, establishing maximum limits for motor vehicles, all types of equipment, construction, and outright bans on certain unnecessary noisemakers.

Now some 17 states and more than 400 cities have noise ordinances on the books, but enforcement of these provisions has scarcely begun.

National breakthrough

Nationally, the breakthrough came with the passage of the 1972 Noise Control Act in the last minutes of the 92nd Congress. Under the act, the Environmental Protection Agency was empowered to develop information and set standards that would protect the public health and welfare with an adequate margin of safety.

The EPA was given authority to identify the major sources of noise, set noise emission standards for them, and establish labeling requirements for domestic and foreign consumer products as to their noisemaking characteristics. The EPA was also directed to prescribe noise standards for the operation of equipment and interstate transportation, and to advise the Federal Aviation Administration in forming standards for controlling aircraft-airport noise.

However, in two years, the EPA's Office of Noise Abatement and Control (ONAC), undermanned and underfunded, has managed to fall behind on many of the legislated deadlines.

Last March, ONAC did come out with a milestone noise-levels document which is being used as a yardstick in its subsequent standard setting.

The major standard established in this report to protect virtually the entire population against hearing loss, specifies that a level of 70 db, averaged over a 24-hour period, should not be exceeded in both indoor and outdoor environments. For shorter periods, "equivalent" amounts of exposure are used. Thus, an eight-hour exposure to 75 db would be equal to the prescribed 70 db 24-hour noise dose only if the remaining 16 hours averaged no more than about 80 db.

Recent developments

The EPA, hard pressed by congressional and administration critics, has in the last few months:

- Established final noise-emission regulations for interstate motor carriers. Final regulations governing interstate rail carriers now are being completed.

- Identified heavy-duty trucks and air compressors as major sources of noise pollution, with final regulations expected in the next few months. Other major noise sources — which probably will include heavy-duty construction equipment, motorcycles, snowmobiles, front-end loaders, chain saws, lawn mowers, and small engine-driven equipment — are expected to get attention shortly.

- Issued a series of noise regulation proposals to the FAA on small propeller-driven aircraft, supersonic aircraft, takeoff and landing procedures, minimum altitudes, quieting the existing airline fleet through an engine muffling retrofit program, and by reducing allowable noise standards for new aircraft.

- Given advance notice of the first of its labeling regulations — for hearing protection devices.

Sen. John V. Tunney (D) of California, one of the chief sponsors of the Noise Control Act, and other supporters in Congress, have grown disenchanted with the way the noise program has bogged down. The Senator has stated that "unless swifter action is forthcoming," he will call for a General Accounting Office investigation of the noise program and its expenditures.

With the act's authorization ending in July 1, 1975, congressional sources say there is little impetus to renew it, especially in a period of budgetary restraint.

"Who is going to be pushing for it, if there are not more results than we have had to date?" one important committee source indicates.

For its part, the EPA, while acknowledging "unfortunate" delays in implementing the early work mandated under the noise act, now is making steady progress which will "continue and accelerate," Administrator Russell E. Train has written to a group of senators.

Activities defended

"Our critics think we haven't been doing anything, but we have been doing lots, lots," says Alvin F. Meyer Jr., the EPA's deputy administrator for noise control programs.

Public — and official — apathy is the biggest problem, he contends. "While noise pollution is one of the greatest direct, adverse influences on environmental quality, it is not perceived that way by a large segment of our society. Too many people feel it costs too much to do anything about it, that it's just a nuisance — part of the price society has to pay for progress. What a price!" he exclaims.

First of four articles. Next Wednesday: Toward quieter transportation.

Language of the Apes

By Robert C. Cowen

There no longer is any doubt that apes, especially chimpanzees, can learn to "talk" using human sign language or man-made symbols. But do they have a natural language of their own? It begins to look as though they do.

Studies led by Emil Menzel of the State University of New York at Stony Brook suggest that, like a human baby, an infant chimp has an inborn feeling for language that needs only the right opportunity to be expressed.

Many linguists think that humans have an inherent sense of the fundamental grammar that underlies all language. We learn the specific way in which this underlying grammar emerges in any given language, but we do not have to learn this underlying structure itself.

This is the kind of language capacity Dr. Menzel thinks he is finding in chimpanzees.

They can't express it in speech since they lack the necessary vocal apparatus. But in terms of gestures, body attitudes, and other symbolic modes natural for chimpanzees, Dr. Menzel thinks he sees a language capacity expressed, even when no human has shown the animals how to do it.

In recent years, experiments at the Universities of California, Nevada, and Oklahoma and at the

Yerkes Regional Primate Center, Atlanta, have shown:

- Chimps can learn and use a human language (American Sign Language, or ASL) or a humanly designed symbol language.

- Chimps know what is and what is not good grammar.

- Chimps can invent new words when needed.

- Chimps can understand spoken English words, relating them to the appropriate ASL signs and to objects to which they may refer.

This takes for granted the answer to the question Dr. Menzel is studying: Don't chimps have a natural language of their own? Summarizing his findings in the

Research notebook

journal *New Scientist*, he says that, primarily through various forms of body language, chimpanzees "were able, without any deliberate training on our part, to convey to each other the presence, direction, probability location, and relative desirability... of a distant hidden goal [i.e., food]."

"Whether or not untrained chimpanzees have real language

as a linguist would define it," Dr. Menzel concludes, "they do possess information-processing systems, predominantly visually based ones, which are to a considerable degree one of the same form as our own verbal languages and which serve the same biological functions."

He adds, "... it is as if all the cognitive structures necessary for grammar are already there not only in preverbal children but also in nonverbal chimpanzees. These subjects do not have to be taught grammatical modes of thought... but only provided with a means of expressing their knowledge to us...."

Humans may be the most intelligent life form on this planet, but some other species are not as far behind us as we, in our arrogance, have been wont to think.

As Wolfgang Winkler of the University of Munich, Germany, has observed: "The basics of human language are characteristics of many different systems: Bees symbolize; crows converse; blackbirds lie.... We must not forget that elements of one of our most 'human' gifts, our ability to communicate, are shared at least in part by other animals as well."

A Wednesday column

consume

How many motels remember baby?

By Jeff McCulloch
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

The "Vacancy" sign at a motel may assure a bed to a weary traveler — but for a couple traveling with a baby, the sign may not necessarily guarantee Junior a place to sleep.

• A Kansas couple was unable to obtain a crib for their 10-month-old son at a national chain motel in Texas.

"We just had to put him on the floor on a blanket," the mother recalled. "He was crawling around in the night and in the morning we found him under the bed."

• In Louisville, Kentucky, a couple did get a crib at a large chain motel. But the slats were too far apart, and their 1½-year-old son fell through. (He was not injured.)

Motels vary widely in their degree of preparedness for infants and toddlers, say parents who have traveled with them.

In the crib department, for example, some motels offer them and others do not. They are free in some motels; others charge \$1 or \$2.

Most national motel chains say their motels have cribs available "while the supply lasts."

Many motel cribs do not meet standards set by the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC). These standards apply only to cribs manufactured after January 31, 1974; most motels bought their cribs before that date.

(A CPSC standard crib has, among other specifications, limitations on the width of the space between the slats. A crib that met these standards might have prevented the accident at the Kentucky motel.)

Ask first

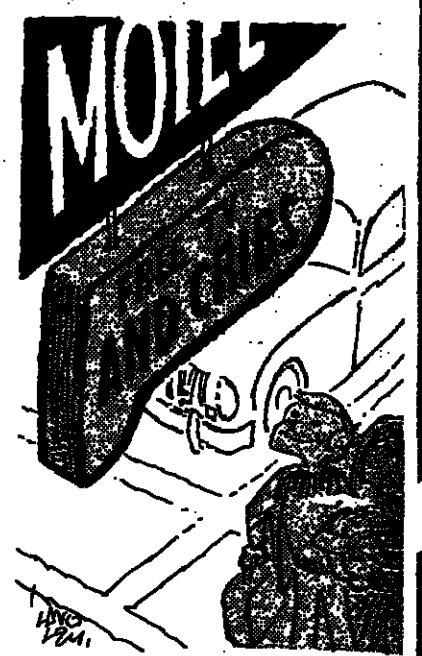
There are several ways in which parents might avoid crib problems. For example, they might check on crib availability when they make their reservations, and, if possible, reserve a crib.

Parents can take accessories with them that will bring older cribs into closer line with today's safety standards. Bumper pads to narrow the space between crib slats can be obtained at many baby shops. Towels can be used to fill the space between the mattress and the side of the crib, if the space is too wide.

Some parents have found it advisable to assume that a motel will not provide a crib. They have used the baby's car bed in the motel room.

Some parents even report that a dresser drawer can be used as a baby bed if it is carefully cushioned with blankets.

Few motel rooms have facilities for



refrigerating milk and baby food for warming bottles. However, no chains report that the individual motel office or restaurant might be willing to refrigerate items or wash bottles.

At most large chain motels, buckets and ice machines are available. These can be used to chill milk and baby food, motel spokesmen point out.

Independent motels particularly vary greatly as to how well prepared they are to cope with babies and toddlers. Some merely "accept" them; others cater to them — offer play areas with or without a wading pool, keep a supply of bottles or nipples for sale, and even provide baby sitters.

For specific questions as to what facilities for babies a particular motel might have, parents can contact owners or managers when making reservations.

For the large chains, calls to free reservation numbers might yield the necessary information. In these cases, reservation clerks usually provide the telephone numbers of specific motels, a motel chain spokesman points out.

One thing that no motel is prepared for is unsupervised play among toddlers. Many motels have swimming pools with no fence or with gates that are routinely left unlocked. Few motel pools have lifeguards.

At the Kentucky motel, sauna bath were also left unlocked and were easily accessible to children.

For these reasons, parents who have traveled with children suggest keeping an especially careful eye on young wanderers when they are outside the room.

Loans to your children

By Robert Edwards

Can I lend my children money, interest free, so they can use it to make money? I would like to lend my children ages two and five cash so they can invest it for income to pay for their college educations.

W. R.

If your children were not minors, you could lend them the cash with the understanding that the interest on the funds would be a gift. Thus, any gift of interest up to \$3,000 to each child each year need not be reported. They could then invest the funds. They would not report the interest as their own income unless each child's income from the interest and all other sources exceeds \$750. However, as young minors, they cannot legally invest on their own.

During the 30 years I was working for the state printer, we were not covered by social security. The year after I retired, those still working there were covered. I got a small retirement from the state, but I need more income. Shouldn't I receive at least a minimum from social security?

Social-security benefits are paid only to workers who paid in a part of their earnings while employed. It appears from your letter that the state offered an alternative retirement system which now pays benefits to you. Thus, if you were not covered by social security while working, you did not acquire benefit rights and are, therefore, not entitled to minimum benefits.

We are holding two different stock certificates on two oil companies and are no longer receiving dividends. How can we find out if these certificates are worthless?

Mrs. C. E.

moneywise

A better system would be to establish a reversionary (Clifford) trust. The children would report the trust income for tax purposes. At the dissolution of the trust after 10 years or longer, the original income-producing assets would revert to you.

At least a portion of the trust income would not be usable for college expenses as those are considered support and are the parents' responsibility.

Or, you could give the children \$3,000 or less each year invested in Series E Savings Bonds with yourself as beneficiary (not as co-owner). The children would report the annual accrued interest and pay no tax if their income is less than \$750 plus deductions. When the bonds are cashed, the interest could go to them tax-free.

How can the bonds issued by various agencies of the government as noted in a previous Monitor article, "Small savers' little-known boom," be purchased?

C. S.

A Wednesday column
Readers are invited to send questions to Moneywise, Box 353, Astor Station, Boston, MA 02123. Only those of general interest will be answered here.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.



"The White Fence": Photograph by Paul Strand

Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Inventory of forms

"Photography was born in an era that wished to see reality as in a mirror," wrote Arnold Gassan in his "A Chronology of Photography." Perhaps we do look for reality in this era that gives photography a growth so sudden it too is almost a rebirth. It is however a false reality to talk of the mirror image. In works like this early century classic by Paul Strand there is something more immutable, more perfect in a way, than reality; a separate kind of truth lies in the artistic completeness and balance of "The White Fence."

Certainly, it was not simply for documentary values that the indomitable Stieglitz chose Paul Strand to be the second photographer to show (after Stieglitz) in 1916 in the 291 Gallery — three small exhibit rooms at 291 Fifth Avenue. Other Strand photographs captured the faces of the city and, later, would record a kind of travel diary of Mexico and elsewhere. But there is no dotting on the common reality of

the fence and landscape in this view. The aesthetic morality and reality lie in the photographer's eye in this calculated and composed inventory of forms.

Diamond to diamond, pattern to pattern, Strand organized his relationships as deliberately as any painter. There is a brooding quality to the blackened scene; before it, the fence appears so white it might have been chiseled — a gaping geometric hole in the scene — as contrived as a scissors-made silhouette.

"The fence and the barn are used as a means to create the tense organization of the print and are seen for themselves hardly at all," as Gassan writes. "The subject of this photograph is really Strand's perception . . . the organization and perceptions of his own mind projected outward onto malleable surfaces, drawn by the light itself." So it is in all works of art, "real" or "unreal," of course.

Jane Holtz Kay

The Monitor's daily religious article

Are you a complainer?

Many of our mothers used to say to us, "Stop complaining — it won't do you a bit of good." They were right, as we have found through the years. Grumbling accomplishes nothing helpful and brings on frustration and unhappiness. How much we need to do away with this fruitless practice and replace it with constructive thoughts and actions that bring blessings.

Christian Science shows how this is done. It says, start with God, draw closer to Him. He is omnipotent, infinitely wise, always loving, divinely good, creating and governing all in perfect harmony. God is eternal Life, divine Love, the all-knowing Mind.

The divine Mind doesn't cause us to complain. This proclivity is the result of believing in an evil, or mortal, mind quite separate, perhaps even superior, to God, tempting one to act or think contrary to the goodness of God. The truth is that the real man, the spiritual image of God, reflects the wisdom and intelligence of omniscient Mind and there is nothing to complain about in the space-filling presence of Mind.

Complaining results from dissatisfaction, but an increasing understanding of man as Love's reflection cancels this out. The Psalmist said, "I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness."

In the kingdom of God where man eternally dwells, all is harmony. It's the illusory concepts of evil that cause our discontent. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "Our false views of life hide eternal harmony, and produce the ills of which we complain." The true view of Life helps restore concord and the ills are healed.

It makes no difference whether the cause of the complaint appears justified or not, wailing about it will not help. Correction

comes only as we see that regardless of the human picture God alone governs all harmoniously, and His law wisely corrects whatever needs correcting. The growing perception of this will bring calmness and will guide us into whatever steps are needed to establish what is right.

Sometimes, when it has become a habit of thought, we grumble without even being aware of it. But we can keep check on our thinking and root out complaining thought-patterns. We can do this by recognizing that they are not of God, Mind, and hence have no control over us. Our life will be happier.

Some complaints are so common they become routine. About the weather, for example. But the recognition that our happiness and harmony come from God and are not affected by climatic conditions can bring a deeper and more secure sense of joy and satisfaction, untouched by weather.

How much better it is to fill our thinking with the perfection and goodness of God and His universe!

There is no record of Christ Jesus merely complaining. His thought was too spiritual, and he must have known too well the divine control of Love, to permit the harboring and voicing of grievances. And didn't he teach that we should follow his example? As we detect and destroy any tendency to fret and fume, we will find ourselves entertaining God-inspired thoughts.

One who masters the unpleasant practice of complaining will be glad he did, for his life will be happier, more harmonious, and freer than ever before.

Psalm 17:15; "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 62.

[Illustration on the page may be found a translation of this article in Spanish. Usually once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a Spanish translation.]

In his book about Picasso, John Berger uses the phrase "shared subjectivity." He was not actually talking about painting at the time, but it seems to me a phrase well worth applying to that art.

The art of painting, even when it is least personal, puts in question the supposed objectivity of what we see. What we normally consider external to us — out there — the painter brings somehow into his picture; and his picture represents his subjective experience. This is true even if he is "simply" painting a landscape or a still life as accurately as possible. He is not accepting the externality of what he is seeing. He is making it internal. The objective is made subjective.

But this subjectivity is, in the act of painting, made into a subjectivity that can be shared. If a man stands alone on a hill and gazes at the view, his experience may well be profoundly moving, but it is secret and isolated. If he makes a painting out of what he sees, it is open and shared.

I think it is a myth that the artist is an utterly introspective person, only concerned in the final analysis with himself and the work of art. I believe that even the most apparently egocentric artist is deeply involved with a kind of outwardness. There is in the greatest of artists in history an evidently deep-seated need for exhibition. It is not always an overriding concern, but if it wasn't a definite necessity, it could be asked why he painted at all.

Painting has to be concerned with the viewer. It simply cannot be a hermetically sealed thing involving only artist and his work. We say that a person is "self-conscious." What we mean is that he is aware that other people are aware of him. A

The art of sharing the subjective

painter is necessarily self-conscious in this way.

The conventions of painting, arrived at through history, include striking indications of this desire for shared subjectivity. There is the practice of painters including portraits of themselves in their works. There is self-portraiture itself — the art of the artist gazing at the viewer gazing at him. There is the awareness so many painters have shown of the window and the mirror as analogies for the painting. And I think of that picture by van Gogh of the artist walking to work — giving a poignant idea of the way in which an artist is painting himself, even when he seems to be outside of what he is painting.

Illusion is inextricably a part of painting. The viewer's identification with the artist, like the artist's identification with his subject, requires illusion. The viewer is made to forget that he is looking at an object — the picture — and becomes willing to accept as actual the artist's own presentation of "reality." This is no less the case with twentieth century "abstract" paintings, where the reality can be something less physical.

The illusory nature of what the eye is supposed to see is painting's flesh and blood. I read in a book recently published in England on the subject of "Illusion" that (I think I have it

right) no one understands how much of what the eye sees physically is actually there at all, so little is still known about the connection between eye and brain in the human body. For the painter, this uncertainty about what is "outside" and what is "inside" with regard to seeing is something which can be put to positive use in his search for a conformity between subjective and objective.

I think that the convention of still life painting may have developed because of the need to achieve this sort of conformity: objects from the outside world are brought indoors (outside to inside) and are arranged in a formal and static way which increases the opportunity for conformity between the painting (by definition formal and static) and its subject. Giorgio Morandi, modern painter of still life, usually in the form of groups of bottles, took the convention one logical step further. He actually painted the surface of some of his bottles so that they were in fact closer to the aims he had for them in his paintings.

I started by saying that even when a painter is "simply" painting a landscape or still life as accurately as possible, he is yet not accepting what he sees as external. Monet, more concerned than most painters with just "what the eye sees," actually treated the most transitory aspects of the external world as if they were as stationary and permanent as painting itself. In the process he did some revealing things. On one occasion, for example, when he was making a series of paintings of trees in winter, spring arrived too soon. So he hired workmen to strip the bursting buds off the trees, and then he finished his work.

Christopher Andreas

[This is a Spanish translation of today's religious article]

Traducción del artículo religioso publicado en inglés en esta página

(Generalmente tres veces al mes aparece una traducción al español)

¿Le gusta quejarse?

Mi madre, como muchas otras madres, solía decirme: "Deja de quejarte, no te va a hacer ningún bien". Tenía razón, como he podido comprobarlo con los años. La quejumbria no conduce a nada bueno, y si produce frustración y desdicha. ¡Cuánto necesitamos deshacernos de esta costumbre infructuosa y reemplazarla con pensamientos constructivos y acciones que nos traigan bendiciones!

La Ciencia Cristiana* nos enseña cómo lograrlo. Dice: Empecemos con Dios, acerquémonos a Él. Él es omnipotente, infinitamente sabio, siempre bondadoso, divinamente bueno, que crea y gobierna todo en perfecta armonía. Dios es Vida eterna, Amor divino, la Mente que todo lo sabe.

La Mente divina no nos da motivos de queja. Esta tendencia es el resultado de creer en una mente mala o mortal, bastante separada de Dios, o quizás hasta superior, que nos induce a caer en la tentación de actuar o pensar contrariamente a la bondad de Dios. Lo cierto es que el hombre verdadero, la imagen espiritual de Dios, refleja la sabiduría e inteligencia de la Mente omnisciente, y nada existe de qué quejarse en la presencia de la Mente que llena todo espacio.

La quejumbria es el resultado del descontento, pero una comprensión creciente acerca del hombre como el reflejo del Amor, la anula. El Salmista dijo: "Estaré satisfecho cuando despierte a tu semejanza". En el reino de Dios, donde el hombre mora eternamente, todo es armonía. Son los ilusorios conceptos del mal los que causan nuestro descontento. Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, escribe: "Nuestros puntos de vista equivocados acerca de la vida ocultan la armonía eterna y producen los males de que nos quejamos". El punto de vista verdadero acerca de la Vida ayuda a restablecer la concordia y se sanan los males.

No importa si el motivo de queja sea justificado o no, e lamentarse no ayuda. La enmienda ocurre sólo cuando vemos que, a pesar del cuadro humano, Dios gobierna todo armoniosamente, y Su ley sabiamente corrige todo lo que necesita ser corregido. La creciente percepción de esto nos traerá calma y nos guiará hacia los pasos que sean necesarios, sean cuales fueren, para establecer lo que es justo.

Algunas veces, cuando se ha convertido la quejumbria en un hábito de pensamiento, nos quejamos sin siquiera estar conscientes de ello. Pero podemos vigilar nuestro pensamiento y desarraigar de él la manía de quejarse. Podemos hacerlo al reconocer que no son de Dios, la Mente, y por tanto, no tienen dominio sobre nosotros. Nuestra vida será entonces más feliz.

Algunas quejas son tan comunes que se hacen rutinarias. Por ejemplo, quejarse del tiempo. Mas el reconocer que nuestra felicidad y armonía vienen de Dios y no son afectadas por condiciones atmosféricas, nos puede proporcionar un concepto más profundo y más firme de la alegría y la satisfacción, que las condiciones del tiempo no pueden tocar.

¡Cuánto mejor es llenar nuestro pensamiento con la perfección y bondad de Dios y Su universo!

No existen antecedentes de que Cristo Jesús se quejara. Su pensamiento era muy espiritual, y tuvo que haber conocido muy bien el gobierno divino del Amor, para permitirse el abrigar y proferir agravios. ¿Y no nos enseñó acaso que debemos seguir su ejemplo? A medida que detectamos y destruimos toda tendencia a lamentarnos y encolerizarnos, estaremos albergando pensamientos inspirados por Dios.

El que logre vencer la desagradable costumbre de quejarse estará contento de haberlo logrado, pues su vida será más feliz, más armoniosa y más libre que nunca.

* Salmos 17:15; * Ciencia y Salud con Clave de las Escrituras, pág. 62.

* Christian Science: pronunciado Cris-ti-an Sci-ens.

La traducción al español del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, Ciencia y Salud con Clave de las Escrituras por Mary Baker Eddy, con el texto en inglés en página opuesta, puede obtenerse en las Salas de Lectura de la Ciencia Cristiana o pedirse directamente a Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Información respecto a la versión en español de la Ciencia Cristiana puede solicitarse a The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Daily Bible verse

Whoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life. John 4:14

A deeply Christian way of healing

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Intrusion

A gate binds on tight hinges,
a heavy lock jars my key.
The gate offers no impediment to
sheep, dogs, and children. Yet
entrenched posts bar my passage.
A melange of unspoken words and
sentences spreads bars across
the slanted boards. I would enter
verdant fields beyond,
lie in sweet grass,
view red-gold leaves dance their
fall song. I push the gate,
find no ease.
I implore the gate.
A gate does not close of itself,
I thought . . . and thereafter,
left it always open.

Harry B. Sheftel

Expatriate

swallows come
flying through me
green vines climb
along my skin
april spills down
my september
nothing dies
beneath the sun.
nothing dies
the years remember
rushing wings
the hushing rain
crimson stems
now stir within me
down my days
the colors run

Godfrey John

Lying in bed after star-gazing

Sometimes a roof can disappear.
And landscapes of the night
Make skylit gardens more than clear
When everything is right.

And when the wind is talking low
To eaves and window frames,
When through the dark the stars you know
Are calling for their names:

Then silent, you return their call,
And open to the light
You name them, Canis Great and Small,
Deneb in Cygnus, Altair, Algor . . .
Among the stars that breathe the night
There is no roof at all.

Burnham Eaton

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

Wednesday, February 5, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

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Kissinger's oil plan

Secretary Kissinger's new energy plan raises some difficult questions. Insofar as it reflects Washington's determination to tackle the long-range problem of providing enough energy for the West, its goal must be applauded. It also serves negotiating purposes. But whether the methods proposed are realistic is in serious doubt.

Our principal concern is that, by trying to get the industrialized nations to agree to a minimum price on oil, the United States is again taking a stance that smacks of confrontation with the oil producers. An avowed aim of the proposal is to induce the OPEC nations to agree to some long-term lower-cost arrangement with the oil consumers.

Europe's general view that the consumers and producers must sit down in a spirit of cooperation and mutual interest seems to us more sensible. The OPEC nations must be brought into the economic world of the industrialized West and this can be done more effectively by reducing rather than increasing polarization of the two camps.

In practical terms, it is doubtful that Europe and Japan, which rely much more heavily on imported oil than does the U.S., will see it in their national interest to go along with a proposed floor price in exchange for American aid in research and development. The Europeans already are taking a variety of steps to cope with the energy crisis. The British and Norwegians are developing the North Sea deposits. The French are going in heavily for nuclear plants, and so on. Some oil experts

suggest that the only energy alternatives that need an oil-price protection system, such as shale and coal-gasification plants, are useful only to the U.S.

Domestically, the Kissinger scheme sounds logical, for oil companies presumably would welcome a guaranteed minimum price for oil while they search for other forms of energy. But would such a plan be politically durable?

While a price-protection plan might work for a while, regional interests might later start calling for exemptions and the structure would begin to collapse.

Similar schemes in the past — in the case of copper, for instance — have not worked.

In short, there is no question that it is necessary to set up some larger global plan for dealing with energy problems and ironing out difficulties. But it seems unfeasible to expect to set up a controlled system for all time that would contribute to the exploitation of the world's resources.

At this stage we believe two imperatives confront the West's diplomacy. One is to get the Arab-Israeli confrontation off dead center and move negotiations along a constructive path, so that the whole oil question is divorced from its present political dimension.

Second, when the oil consumers and producers do get together they must come prepared to think about the long-range plans in the context of the world's economic stability and not in the context merely of a Western effort to break the OPEC cartel.

Congress and the deficit

The dimensions of the current recession, not the "spendthrift" habits of the recent or current Congress, account for the expected "horrifying" budget deficits — \$34.7 billion in fiscal 1975 ending this June, and \$51.9 billion in fiscal 1976.

As budget chief Roy Ash estimates, had employment stayed at 1974's level, tax revenue for fiscal 1976 would have been \$40 billion higher. Also, projected government outlays would have been more than \$12 billion lower in unemployment benefits. Added together, the lost revenue and higher jobless benefits, due to recession, equal the projected 1976 deficit. Or put another way, next year's budget would show a slight surplus if it were not for the recession.

An awareness of this should help the American people understand better what lies behind the maneuvering of the President and Congress on the budget, and particularly the pulling and hauling over increases in the so-called social programs.

In terms of political constituencies, Mr. Ford and many of his advisers may prefer to keep a lid on social security costs, food stamp outlays, and housing money guarantees. Conversely, the Democratic Congress (which has the political power at the moment to have its way) might be expected to favor such social programs.

But it would not be fair to say that responsibility for a new wave of inflation, which some see as

possible in 1977 if Congress balks at Mr. Ford's demand that social program cuts be made, should be laid at the feet of Congress.

Congress may well be advised to hold off on costly new programs such as a national health insurance scheme. But given the magnitude of the deficit, a refusal by Congress to cut \$17 billion from social spending plans would not imply fiscal irresponsibility.

Some argue that, over a decade or more, Congress and some administrations have overextended U.S. productive resources — in underwriting a high standard of living, a global military enterprise, costly educational expansion, and aid for minorities, the elderly, and the poor. The opposition might answer that the cost in inflation may have been worth what was achieved.

But this is not to say that in the past couple of years or currently, congressional big-spending is the primary engine of inflation or the producer of deficits. Congress, like labor, has been relatively cooperative and moderate in demands. It is recession itself which largely accounts for the huge deficit budgets this year and next. And the recession reflects administration-led efforts to throttle back the economy to fight inflation.

The issue before Congress is how much to add to the recession-induced deficit, and how to diminish the possibility of another inflationary surge when the economy recovers.

Thieu's sabotage of Saigon aid

President Thieu sabotages his request for more American military aid when he squelches the fledgling trend toward freedom of the press in South Vietnam. By shutting down five opposition newspapers and arresting a number of journalists, he flagrantly reminds the United States that such self-serving violations of the Paris peace agreement may put U.S. aid in the position of violating this specific provision:

"Foreign countries shall not impose any political tendency or personality on the South Vietnamese people."

Certainly aid to a government that suppresses the opposition can be said to be helping to impose that government on the people. For Thieu's repressive measures to make U.S. aid serve this purpose is to defy the principle of self-

determination that has justified American aid.

If a growingly resistant Congress is to approve President Ford's request for more aid to Saigon, it will want at least some show of concern by him for the free speech, free press, and other freedoms that were to be ensured "immediately after the cease-fire," according to the now two-year-old Vietnam agreement. And President Thieu would be well advised to reverse course if he hopes to get increased aid.

There had been some prospect that he was moving in the direction of a free press. A world survey of freedom found South Vietnam and South Korea the two places where freedom had made greatest progress in Asia.

Now, by setting back freedom again, the Thieu government virtually challenges America to support it no matter what it does.

The judges don't seem really thrilled



The European Community in 1975

By Robert E. Bowie

The debate over how Europe should organize itself seems sure to intensify over the coming year, the 25th anniversary of Schumann's call for a United States of Europe. In those years, the European Community has not gone much beyond a customs union and an agricultural program.

Is it destined to remain only a loose grouping of states seeking, often vainly, to coordinate their economic and foreign policies? Or can it evolve into a more integrated economic and political entity as its founders envisaged?

In October, 1972, when the Nine planned to press on to economic and monetary union and a "European union" by 1980, the outlook for reviving momentum seemed propitious, with de Gaulle gone, Britain in, and Europe booming.

But events have played havoc with those plans. Indeed, since then the community has lost ground. The Labour government reopened the issue of British membership. Inflation, the energy crisis and recession have buffeted the community, straining its common agricultural policy, and widening the disparities among the various economies. And Europe's role and influence, said the president of the commission, is "insignificant, ineffective, or nonexistent."

Britain's membership will be settled by midyear, when it will decide to stay or get out after a referendum. But even if Britain stays in, that will still leave the wider issues open. No one questions the necessity for the members to cooperate more broadly for prosperity and influence, as the Nine recognized at their Paris summit in December. The issue is about how that should ultimately be done.

Many now treat the question as settled by events. For the London Economist, "The grand design of Europe is mercifully dead, and long may it remain so. . . . Europe will remain a loose confederation of nation-states." Comments in Le Monde as well as in the German press express similar views (though with less glee).

In this perspective, the December summit meeting marked the end of illusions. Indeed the meeting itself and the plan for the heads of government to meet as a "council" three or more times a year are much closer to de Gaulle's concepts of intergovernmental consultation than to Schumann's Europe.

Yet the results of the summit were really more ambiguous. The meeting not only reaffirmed the commitment to economic and political union, but took several decisions, mainly on French initiative, to strengthen the institutions of the community. It agreed (with Britain and Denmark abstaining) on the popular election of the European Parliament by 1978; it decided that the Council of Ministers should normally act by majority vote instead of unanimity; and it requested Belgian Prime Minister Tindemans (a committed European) to prepare a report by the end of 1976 on political union.

The skeptics dismiss these steps as empty gestures with no more meaning than earlier inflated hopes. But others see them as opening a new road toward unity. That is how Jean Ray, a former president of the commission, and now head of the Eu-

ropean movement, construes them. And according to its president, the commission of the community intends to treat them in this fashion.

Yet harsh experience has convinced many of these Europeans of the need to modify their strategy to take better account of political realities. In any economic and monetary union, common institutions will have a key role in the operation of the economy. To perform it, any European agencies will require political authority and standing. Thus before any such transfer, the community must greatly strengthen its political base and institutions. That is one reason for pressing for an elected parliament. Another is the hope that its election and activities will provide a political impetus for shifting functions to joint agencies.

At the same time, such people also recognize that economic and political union may well have to be approached more gradually and by other routes than the stages heretofore projected. The stress will need to be more on processes and institutions than blueprints. In a recent book, five European economists (who question premature economic union) propose various practical measures designed to develop both unifying processes and the sense of community required for the longer-term period.

The key political question remains: Will national leaders be willing to curtail their powers and functions in favor of European bodies? Almost certainly not until events convince them that they cannot cope with the major domestic and external problems by other means. Yet the chances of action then will surely be enhanced, as the optimists assume, if European institutions which command public confidence are available as a real alternative.

Thus such a strategy looks sensible, even though the outcome is bound to be uncertain.

Dr. Bowie is a member of the Harvard Center for International Affairs and of the Harvard faculty.

Point of view

Scientists clear the SST

By Roscoe Drummond

Washington
It must, in retrospect, seem ludicrous that Congress, after long and loud debate, should have halted the SST in midconstruction principally for reasons now proved to be myths. Really, shouldn't Congress hire a nonpartisan ombudsman whose duty would be, whenever a senator or a representative tried to pass off an opinion as though it were a fact, to stand up and intone: Prove it!

When by a narrow vote Congress grounded the SST in 1971, it did not have all the scientific evidence now available. But instead of saying let's get it before acting, it proceeded to accept as valid the extremist, unproved claims of some scientists who kept repeating, without adequate investigation, that supersonic flight was a menacing threat to the environment of the planet and the health of mankind.

Not only unproved but proved to be wrong. What has happened is that after basing a decision in large part on ecological myths, Congress decided finally to get the facts. It directed the Department of Transportation to mount a thorough, scholarly, independent study to come up with the best information and judgment which all the relevant sciences could produce.

The facts are now in. They emerge from a three-year examination of the effect of flight in the stratosphere. The study was the "climatic impact assessment program (CIAP)." It was under the direction of A. J. Grobner and it enlisted the participation of the most reputable scientists, many of them critics of the original SST.

The findings are authoritative, conclusive, and reassuring. There is every reason to believe that they will be supported by the scientific community as a whole. The central conclusions are these:

1. No present or prospective flights of supersonic planes, whether the Anglo-French Concorde, the Soviet TU-144s, or others on the drawing boards will adversely affect the environment.
2. Potentially harmful effects from a large increase in SSTs are conceivable.

Readers write

Repression in Hungary

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Our newspapers are not paying enough attention to what I believe is a significant event in Central Europe: some harsh repression tactics are being used lately against social scientists in Hungary.

Recently two young sociologists of international fame (Gyorgy Konrad and Ivan Szelényi) and a young poet (Tamas Szentjohi) were arrested. They were later released but ordered to leave the country — all this for a manuscript, which evidently must have contained socially critical comments. They were subjected to the same inhuman forced exile used by the Soviet government as a revenge against Solzhenitsyn.

Another young writer, Miklos Haraszti, was also recently arrested for showing a manuscript about conditions in a factory to more people than the regime allows. Haraszti received an eight-month suspended sentence for his social criticism.

Some American historians of Hungarian heritage, conducting research in Hungary officially through the International Research Exchange program, have been harassed by the police and by border guards in the airport, and have been expelled from the country without any reason or explanation.

Last year, a whole group of social

able — but such effects "can be avoided."

3. These future possible consequences can be avoided in view of the fact that the technology for developing low-emission engines and fuels at reasonable cost is already well advanced.

4. Other distant potential uncertainties can be successfully reduced by an atmospheric and monitoring program. Such a program is in the making.

In releasing the results of the CIAP study, the Transportation Department was careful to point out that its issuance "does not presuppose any intention to resume the design, engineering, or financial support of civil supersonic aircraft."

Naturally, the middle of the recession is no time to do that. But the CIAP report makes it clear that the U.S. can proceed to manufacture SSTs whenever it is economically prudent and thus start to recapture the lost leadership in worldwide aircraft production which Congress imposed on the nation four years ago.

One of the fallacious but most vehemently asserted claims which resounded through Congress was that the SSTs would so fragment the ozone shield, which protects humans from excessive ultraviolet rays, that skin disease would become a pervasive peril.

The CIAP study disproves this claim. The facts are that while the ozone level varies as much as 300 percent over the globe and in any given locality changes as much as 25 percent from day to day, the impact of stratospheric flight on the average ozone level can be kept to only one half of 1 percent.

What does changing the ozone level 0.5 percent through flight in the stratosphere mean in human terms?

Dr. Grobner reports that the impact of 120 Concorde flying 44 hours a day 365 days a year would be the same as an individual sunning himself on a beach each summer for 30 years.

The lesson for Congress? Surely it's this: if you want to go wrong, act first and get the facts afterward.

scientists, including Andras Hegedus (who published some very important and interesting studies on bureaucracy, alienation, democratization and rehumanization), as well as the Lukacs disciples Agnes Heller, Maria Markus and Mihaly Vajda, were expelled from "the" party and were severely ostracized in official publications, in terms reminiscent of the totalitarian '50s: "dangerous views," "tools of imperialism," "anti-Marxist revisionists."

Intimidation, arrest, and now: exile? This new repression seems to run counter to the increasingly humane atmosphere which began to prevail in Hungary in the last few years. Even sizable and rich societies are adversely affected if they evidence a "brain drain." Now small Hungary suppresses and expels its outstanding intellectuals in groups? What a dehumanizing and wasteful arbitrariness, what an uncivilized authoritarianism again. Edison, N.J.

Karoly Nagy

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

Mirror of opinion

The new Pecksniffianism

President Ford remarked the other day that he would not buy a book written by anyone convicted in the Watergate scandal. It's hard not to share his affront that some of the convicted criminals may make large sums from books, in effect exploiting not only a national tragedy but their own misdeeds.

As we reflect on the matter, though, it gets less and less clear. A few years ago, after all, Nazi armaments minister Albert Speer made large sums from a book describing his experiences in the Third Reich. While he profited from his crimes, most people had little trouble agreeing that the more important thing was that he might contribute information and insights that would help history understand a cosmic tragedy.

We're less worried about the convicted making some money than about the not-convicted being tarred with guilt by association. It seems to be happening already.

Now we have the case of Ron Ziegler: groups at Boston University and Michigan State University have worked themselves up into a moral huff and withdrawn invitations for paid lectures by the former Presidential Press Secretary. . . . He has not been convicted or even indicted for anything connected with Watergate, and is thus entitled to a presumption of legal innocence. One can of course criticize his politics and role in Watergate, but we were previously unaware that this was a disqualification for the college lecture circuit, which in recent years has proved financially lucrative for Jerry Rubin, Daniel Berrigan, Abbie Hoffman and any number of others not exactly beyond criticism.

We asked for an explanation of this from John Wickline, Dean of the School of Public Communication at Boston, whose telegram to the student government precipitated Mr. Ziegler's troubles. Dean Wickline, a for-

mer broadcasting executive who talks freely of past tiffs with the Nixon White House, explains that Mr. Ziegler "did his best to subvert the First Amendment," and thus it would be a "travesty" if he got any money from the journalism department, which had planned to pay for his talk. However, Dean Wickline would defend Mr. Ziegler's right to speak for free.

This is presumably the best case that can be made for retracting the invitations to Mr. Ziegler. As you watch the fad spread to other campuses, and no doubt to other Watergate figures as well, our advice is to seek out the nearest dictionary and look up the word "Pecksniffian." If you happen to have a Random House, it will read, "hypocritically affecting benevolence or high moral principles — after Seth Pecksniff, character in *Martin Chuzzlewit*, a novel (1848) by Dickens." — The Wall Street Journal